The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV—NO. 28. MASSILLON, OHIO, DECEMBER 31, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,224.

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NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Fresh, Crispy Gleanings of Recent Noteworthy Happenings and Events.

Professor Charles Tinkham, a well known musician, fell down a flight of stairs at Lafayette, Ind., and sustained injuries which are expected to prove fatal.

The total amount of gold imported into the United States since August has been $31,525,267.

Albert Dean, of Illinois, while visiting his mother, near Clinton, Ind., accidentally shot and killed her while examining a revolver.

A street car was struck by a railway train at Chicago, and knocked into splinters, but of the fifteen passengers only four men were slightly injured.

In response to a house resolution, the committee on agriculture has forwarded to the house committee on agriculture a reply setting forth the difficulties met in the attempt to extirpate pleuro-pneumonia with the machinery at hand, and reinforces his recommendations previously made for more heroic methods, with additional arguments and statements of fact.

Carl Muscheldt, convicted at Milwaukee of rioting during the labor troubles last spring, was sent to the house of correction for four months.

James Iley, of Youngstown, O., who year ago was arrested for the murder of Jules Gilmond, bit Frank Thom's left ear entirely off and escaped.

Tommie, aged ten years, son of Professor H. T. Lyttleton, of Louisa, Ky., fell off the steamer Igomar at that place and was drowned. Body not yet recovered.

Isaac Latcheu, of Wabash, Ind., who attempted to murder Dr. F. M. Wall, of Urbana, is crazy. Wants to dig up his wife's body and make sausage of it.

Dead body of Jerry Shea, sixty-five, found all cut to pieces on the railroad near Indianapolis. Deceased was a sober man, hence suspicions of foul play. Has a family.

The Pinkerton detective agency has five men under arrest in Chicago charged with participation in the robbery of the Adams express car, when some $60,000 was taken, and has turned up $15,000.

Harvard college receives $400,000 by the will of John O. A. Williams.

In the supreme court of Massachusetts Mrs. Mary A. J. Baker was sentenced to the house of correction for life, for the killing of Mrs. Prescott.

John Keifer, an employe at the Heim brewery in East St. Louis, was killed by the falling of a water-tank through the roof of the refrigerating house.

The celebration of the founding of Cincinnati was appropriately celebrated by the Order of Cincinnatis by a grand banquet at the Hotel Emery, Tuesday evening.

Judge Woods, of the Federal court at Indianapolis, has decided that the Federal courts have jurisdiction of crime committed at the late election in that state.

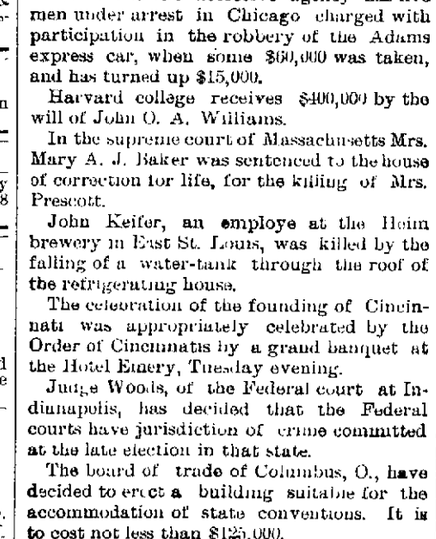
The board of trade of Columbus, O., have decided to erect a building suitable for the accommodation of state conventions. It is to cost not less than $125,000.

The bodies of the firemen, John Johnson and John Gibson, crushed under a falling wall at the burning of the Temple theater, Philadelphia, have been recovered.

W. T. Clarkson was induced to break his temperance pledge at Danville, Ky., and when he was supposed to be dead drunk he was carried around the town in a cart. Then it was discovered he was dead.

Timothy Wright, of New York, filed a bill in the Superior court, at Chicago, against Thomas Lyman, his cousin, asking for an accounting, claiming that Lyman had failed to account for an estate worth nearly $3,000,000.

Judge Woods, of the Federal court at Indianapolis, has refused to release Perkins, the contumacious witness in the election conspiracy and forgery case on a writ of habeas corpus. The case will be appealed to the United States Circuit court.



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DEATH OF JOHN A. LOGAN.

A SAD SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT CALUMET.

Surrounded by the Members of His Family and a Great Number of His Political Associates, the Great Illinois Statesman Passes Peacefully Away.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator Logan died at his home here a few minutes before 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, surrounded by the members of his family and a great number of his political associates. His death adds another name to the already long mortality list of congressmen and public men who have died during the past two years. Although the senator had been sick for some time and his condition for the past day or two was known to be critical, death was not looked for so soon. Everybody hoped that with his robust constitution he would be able to recover.

His case was regarded as hopeful by his physicians up to Friday night, but then it became apparent that he was sinking very rapidly. From that time on rheumatic fever afflicted his brain and brought on frequent periods of stupor and unconsciousness. Saturday his condition remained unchanged, but so critical was his condition in the evening that Dr. Hamilton, one of his attending physicians, remained at his residence over night. Early in the night he grew weaker, and his entire family, together with Gen. Beale and Congressmen Symes and Hall remained by his bedside all night.

At intervals during the night the senator was conscious and seemed to rally. About midnight, during a conscious moment, his wife leaned over him and spoke to him. He murmured "Mary," and this was the last articulate utterance that passed his lips, although he seemed to recognize some of those about his bedside as late as 5 o'clock in the morning. He sank gradually, and at three minutes before 3 o'clock in the afternoon he died without a struggle.

About two weeks ago Senator Logan was first confined to his home with rheumatism, and later on this was followed by rheumatic fever, affecting his brain. The fever made terrible inroads upon the patient, and early last week he was so reduced in flesh that his friends would hardly have recognized him. His suffering up to within a day or two was intense. Senator Logan complained of agonizing rheumatic pains while he occupied his seat in the senate the first two or three days of this session. His disease, which at first was acute inflammatory rheumatism, was not considered dangerous until rheumatic fever set in. Then his pulse ran so high and the fever became so intense at times that he sank into stupors.

Long before noon, Sunday, senators, congressmen, and others, political associates and friends of the senator, apprised by the morning papers of his critical condition, began to arrive at Calumet place, to make inquiry about the condition of their friend, and by the hour of his death probably five hundred friends had come and gone, only to learn that his case was hopeless. Senators Sherman, Voorhees, and a score or more of congressmen were among the anxious inquirers.

The news of General Logan's death, although occurring on the Sabbath, spread rapidly by telephone and by word of mouth over the city. To most people in the city who supposed he was suffering from an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which his strong constitution would easily withstand, the announcement was startling—in fact, they would have been no less shocked had they heard of his death after an illness of an hour. President Cleveland was informed of the Senator's death early in the evening, but being in bed himself, a sufferer from rheumatism, Mrs. Cleveland, in behalf of the president, at once wrote and sent to Mrs. Logan a tender note of condolence.

News of the senator's death was at once telegraphed to Mr. Blaine and to distant friends and relatives, and late last night scores of dispatches of condolence has been received by Mrs. Logan. Mr. Blaine telegraphed from Augusta, Me.:

"The startling news of your husband's death has just reached us. Never until this morning did we receive an intimation that he was considered in danger. I dare now only speak of my personal sorrow in view of your own inexpressible grief, and of the general loss to the country, which in peace and in war Gen. Logan has served with commanding ability and courage. Mrs. Blaine joins me in deepest sympathy with you and your children. JAMES G. BLAINE."

Telegrams of condolence from ex-Secretary Lincoln, Governor Oglesby, of Illinois; Governor Foraker, of Ohio; Senator Standford, John C. New, of Indiana, and many others, warm personal and political friends also came to Mrs. Logan, each and all speaking of personal sorrow and grief over the sad news, and extending to the bereaved woman the heartfelt sympathy of those who sent them.

Mrs. Logan had for three weeks been at work in the management of the Garfield memorial fair, of which she had been the leading spirit, and went to the bedside of her husband when his illness began to assume a serious form. She was at that time almost worn out, and as he sank she became alarmed until, at the moment of his death, she completely collapsed. A kind of hysterics seized her, and for hours her condition caused the family great concern. The senator was her idol, and his death for the time seemed to take from her every vitality she possessed. So serious has been her condition that consultation respecting burial arrangements is out of the question.

Gen. John Alexander Logan, called by his old comrades "Black Jack Logan," was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1826; received a public education; served in the Mexican war as adjutant of the First Illinois infantry; studied law with his uncle, A. M. Jenkins, and at the University of Louisville; being admitted to the bar in 1852, he immediately commenced practice; was elected prosecuting attorney of the third judicial district of Illinois in 1852; served in the state legislature from 1852 to 1856; was elected to congress from Illinois in 1859 as a Douglass Democrat, serving till 1861, when he resigned to enter the Union army; was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-first volunteers, distinguishing himself at Belmont, Fort Donaldson, Port Gibson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and as commander of the army of the Tennessee; he was promoted brigadier general in 1862 and major general in 1863.

He declined in 1865 the ministry to Mexico tendered him by President Johnson; was a delegate to the soldiers' national convention at Pittsburg in 1866; represented Illinois in congress for two terms, from 1867 to 1871, when he was elected to the senate, serving his state in that capacity till 1877, when he was defeated for re-election by David Davis. He re-entered the senate in 1879, and has been there ever since.

It is claimed for Gen. Logan that he was the best general officer in the army who entered in the service from civil life. He was an object of great interest and affection to the soldiers of the country.

At the Capital of His Native State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—The words, "Logan is dead," passed from lips to lips here among the departed senator's many friends. It was recalled that many of his greatest political battles were fought beneath the dome of the state house in this city. All seemed to agree that the loss to his party in Illinois was irreparable. Governor Oglesby was early in receipt of a telegram from Senator Cullom. He immediately called Secretary of State Dement, Attorney General Hunt and Auditor Swegert to the executive mansion, and the following was dispatched to Washington:

"STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 27.

"To Mrs. John A. Logan, Calumet Place, Washington:

"In this hour of your deep sorrow we extend to you our heartfelt sympathy, and join in this unfeigned sorrow with the entire people of the state. May God give you strength and support in your irreparable loss.

"R. G. OGLESBY.
"HENRY D. DEMENT,
"C. R. SWEGERT,
"JACOB GROSS,
"GEORGE HUNT."

At New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was seen at the Fifth avenue hotel, expressed much sorrow at Gen. Logan's death. "You can say," he remarked to the reporter, "that Gen. Sherman says Gen. Logan was, at the time of his death the most conspicuous and illustrious type of the volunteer soldier."

"He served under you, General, did he not?" asked the reporter.

"He did, and so brave a man never breathed. In ancient times he would have been deified, for he was simply magnificent in action. He was the idol of his men."

Gen. Sherman enlarged at length upon Gen. Logan's admirable qualities.

Senator Evarts was astounded when he received a dispatch announcing Senator Logan's death. He said the general was an ornament not only to his party, but to the nation at large. He declined to discuss the probable effect of the general's death upon the political situation.

Logan's Last Work in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Senator Logan, though a diligent and earnest public servant, paid but little attention to the details of parliamentary methods. He was not familiar with the rules, and rarely ever knew the status of his own bills on the calendar. His time, perhaps, was so engrossed with the many important matters intrusted to him, and with his correspondence, that he had no opportunities for familiarizing himself with parliamentary duties. When he wished to pass a pending measure he would ask to take it up, and it irritated him to have the point raised that any rule conflicted.

The measures to which he last gave special attention in the senate, was the bill to donate certain land in Chicago for governmental military purposes. At the last session he endeavored to get the bill through and when opposition was offered he retorted that he had waited patiently for an opportunity to pass his bills, that he had frequently yielded to other measures, and he thought it was high time that some spirit of accommodation was shown towards him. Early in the present session he gave notice that at an early day he would ask for the consideration of that bill. That was the last time he ever addressed the presiding officer of the senate in his official capacity.

His last speech in the senate on a subject of sufficient importance to demand previous preparation was in defense of his course with regard to the Payne case. The Republicans of Ohio charged that Senator Payne's seat had been obtained by bribery, and a strong party measure was brought to bear upon the committee on privileges and elections to order an investigation. Senator Logan, Evarts and Teller joined with the Democrats in reporting that there was no evidence to sustain the charge of bribery. For this they were violently assailed by the Republican papers, and Gen. Logan, in a speech of considerable length, defended his course and denounced his assailants.

From the Irish National League.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 28.—The following message of condolence was sent by John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National league of America, to the widow of the late Gen. John A. Logan:

"LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 28.

"To Mrs. John A. Logan, Washington:

"On behalf of the Irish National league of America, I respectfully tender you my heartfelt condolence in your sad bereavement. You will have the sympathy of the entire race from which your lamented husband sprang, and their prayers will go forth that God may give you strength to bear the great blow which He has pleased to inflict upon you. JOHN FITZGERALD,
"President Irish National league of America."

Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Friday, December 31, has been selected as the day for the funeral of Gen. Logan. He will be temporarily placed in a vault at Rock Creek cemetery, in this city. The final resting place has not yet been definitely chosen. The remains will lie in state in the rotunda of the capitol from to-morrow noon until the time of burial, Friday noon. Dr. Newman will preach the sermon. The services will be held in the senate chamber.

The casket has been ordered from Oneida, N. Y. It is of Florida cedar, inside of which is a copper casket, self-sealing and absolutely air-tight. The copper casket is upholstered with a fine French satin cream-tinted in shade and tufted throughout the bottom and top, a pillow made of the same material handsomely embroidered furnishes a fitting final resting place for the dead senator. The casket is covered with the finest crepe broad cloth, handsomely draped and festooned, and the whole enclosed in a cedar outside box trimmed with copper mountings. The inside of the boxes counter-lined with black broad cloth and the top of the box rayed with the same. Taken as a whole no finer piece of funeral furniture has ever been used in this country, surpassing in some respects the casket made by this firm last summer for the late Samuel J. Tilden. The casket was made and shipped within thirty hours from the time the order was telegraphed from Washington.

The pallbearers are: Gen. Simon Cameron, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Robert Lincoln, Mr. C. H. Andrews, of Youngstown, O.; Col. Fred Grant, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Mr. M. L. Leggett, of Cleveland; Governor Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin; Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. W. F. Viles, Gen. John C. Black and Dr. Charles McMillan, of the Loyal Legion.

The committee having charge of the remains are the following: Senators Cullom, Stanford, Cockrell, Allison, Beck, Hawley, Voorhees, Hampton and Manderson. Gen. Sherman will have charge of the procession on the day of burial. Delegations from the G. A. R., Loyal Legion, Knights Templar and various other organizations of which Gen. Logan was a member will attend the funeral, which will be a large and imposing one.

Guards of honor, composed of representatives of the army, navy, G. A. R., Knights Templar and Loyal Legion comrades are at the Logan mansion, and will be on duty at the side of the coffin from this time until the remains are placed in the Rock Creek cemetery vault. The transfer of the remains from Calumet Place to the capitol will take place quietly and with but little military or civic display. The committee of senators which will represent that body at the funeral, met at the capitol at 10 o'clock and arranged to all minor details.

Gen. Sheridan was requested to act as marshal on the day of the funeral, and will be at the head of the long procession of military and civic organization and societies that will follow the senator's remains to Rock Creek.

Invitations to attend the funeral were sent to the president, the cabinet officers, to Speaker Carlisle, and the families of the late President Arthur and Vice President Hendricks. A general invitation to attend the funeral will be extended to the public in the morning papers.

Pension for Mrs. Logan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Senators Bock and Allison had a consultation in regard to a pension bill in the interest of Mrs. Logan. After talking with a number of their colleagues it was agreed that a bill giving Mrs. Logan the same pension as was granted Mrs. Hancock should be introduced. A number of the members of the house representing both sides say that it will pass that body unanimously.

The Mrs. Logan Benefit Fund.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Contributions to the fund for Mrs. Logan has reached $25,000. Capt. George E. Lemon, who is receiving the contributions, still maintains that the fund will reach $100,000 by the end of the week. Most of the amounts being received now are for $100 or $200. Subscription papers are being circulated in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The G. A. R. to Lift the Mortgage.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—As a meeting of Gen. U. S. Grant Post, No. 5, G. A. R., the following telegram was ordered sent:

"Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis:

"Gen. Grant Post, No. 5, Philadelphia, earnestly recommends your calling on the Grand Army of the Republic to pay off the mortgage on Comrade John A. Logan's homestead. Post No. 5 will cheerfully contribute its share. J. HENRY GERCKE,
"Commander."

IN THE LABOR WORLD.

Report of Strikes and Settlements From All Directions—Labor Notes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Mrs. George Rodgers, master workman of District Assembly No. 24, Knights of Labor, has received an order from Grand Master Workman Powderly, which instructs her to visit the various local assemblies in her district and order them to return to their treasuries any money that has been drawn for "illegitimate purposes." This includes all funds voted by the various local assemblies for the defense of the Anarchists, or for any object other than for subscriptions ordered by the general executive board, or for the use of the assembly or relief of some member. Mrs. Rodgers, in speaking of the order, said she received it yesterday, and at once had complied with it.

She said there had been very little done in her district in the way of subscribing to the Anarchist defense fund, and she thought the order was intended to effect subscriptions to the United Labor party more than anything else. She had experienced no opposition from any of the assemblies she had visited except in a few cases where the members were sympathizers with the socialistic movement. But in a vote these assemblies had decided to obey Mr. Powderly's order. The order has also been sent to the master-workmen of all the other district assemblies and is generally received with favor.

Reading Railroad Strike Settled.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The agreement between the Port Richmond strikers and the general manager of the Reading railroad has been signed by both parties. Neither party will make known the terms of the agreement.

General Superintendent Swigert, in speaking of the matter, said while no great evil exists, there were a number of petty injuries which the men submitted to, and which were not known to the company. The demands of the men were just and reasonable, and for that reason had been readily granted. Officials of the company admit that Pier Foreman Evans and Train Despatcher Boyer, against whom the men had protested, had been assigned to other duties. When the fact that the strike had been satisfactorily settled became known at Port Richmond, the men prepared to return to work, and a number went immediately to handling cars that have accumulated since the strike began.

Upholstery Weavers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The striking upholstery weavers, at their meeting yesterday, adopted resolutions repudiating the alleged settlement entered into by the two members of the executive board of District Assembly No. 1, and the industrial committee of the upholstery manufacturers, as being illegal and contrary to the laws of the order of the Knights of Labor. The manufacturers met in the evening, and decided to refer the matter to the aid committee of the Manufacturers' association.

Our Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The treasury department began issuing one dollar silver certificates on the 4th of last October, and the issue to date amounts to $4,300,000. Two dollar silver certificates were first issued on the 6th of December, and the total issue thus far amounts to $1,040,000. The supply is not equal to the demand, and the certificates are not yet distributed from the sub-treasuries. They are distributed from the treasury department to localities in all parts of the country in sums not exceeding $5,000, but this can only be done, of course, as the certificates are ready. In other words, the treasury department is placing the one and two dollar certificates in general circulation as rapidly as possible. When the general demand is to some extent appeased, those certificates will be distributed to the different sub-treasuries for issue as required.

THOMAS STEVENS.

The Difficulties He Met With in His Trip Around the World on a Bicycle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The Chinese mail, just arrived from Hong Kong, brings papers of November 30. They contain a long account of the trip in the interior of Thomas Stevens, the bicyclist, who is going round the world. He was at Kinkyng November 16, and had a pretty tough experience, having been stoned by the natives, and had a narrow escape with his life. At Kingarifoo a mob attacked him, broke his bicycle, and but for the soldiers who rescued him he would have been killed. They spirited him away in a small boat after nightfall, and took him part way to Kinkyng. He left that place by steamer November 16, and arrived at Shanghai November 18.

Stevens left Shanghai on the steamer Yokahoma in the morning for Japan, and arrived at Nagasaki November 21. He left there overland at once for Yokahoma, where he arrived two days later. He intended there to take passage for San Francisco, and will arrive here probably by the next steamer, which is due here the middle of January.

STEAMBOATS BURNED.

A Million Dollar Fire on the Mississippi River at Cario, Illinois.

CARIO, Ill., Dec. 29.—Fire at six o'clock this morning destroyed the Mississippi Valley transportation steamer R. S. Hayes and four barges and the Anchor Line steamer City of Natchez while lying at the bank. The fire is supposed to have originated in the aft-cabin of the steamer Hayes, enveloping the whole boat and burning her to the water's edge. The fire spread to the City of Natchez, lying just below the Hayes, and in a few moments she, too, was a mass of flames. The barges alongside the Hayes, loaded with cotton, soda ash and sundries, also took fire and were completely destroyed. Nothing but the wrecks of the burned hulls remain.

The City of Natchez was built at Jeffersonville three years ago, and was valued at $100,000. She was one of the finest boats on the Mississippi. The Hayes was built by the the Valley company five years ago, and valued at about $50,000. The loss of barges and contents will make the loss reach about $1,000,000. The insurance is not known at present. A strong northwest wind at the time of the fire held the boats, and prevented the tugs from saving them. Two barges lying on the outside of those burned were cut loose, and towed to a safe harbor by tugs. The wrecked, burning hulls were towed to the other side of the river and beached.

THE WORKMAN'S ENEMY.

What Grand Master Powderly Says About Strong Drink.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—General Master Workman Powderly has written a letter to the secretary of a Good Templar lodge in Brooklyn, in which he says:

"I regard the use of strong drink by men and women as the greatest curse that can befall them. To the use of liquor can be ascribed nine-tenths of the ills that befall working people, and while our working people are always held up as those most likely to be injured by the use of rum, it is only because through poverty their faults are more easily discovered than those on the other side, who drink fully as much, and are as much the slaves of drink as are the working people, the only difference being in the quality of the drinks. One has to content himself with five-cent beer, the other with $15 champaign. The effect is the same, and the use of both should be abolished if we hope to have strong men and women for the future."

Lived One Hundred and Five Years.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Frank Weigman, the oldest man in Cincinnati, died last night at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Schroeder, on Collard street, in his 105th year. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, on October 26, 1781, and came to the United States in 1870. When eighteen years of age he entered the English army, and afterwards served under Frederick II. of Prussia. He was one of Blucher's men at Waterloo, where he was wounded. His papers entitling him to a pension were lost while he was on his way to America. The deceased patriarch had twenty-three grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren. He passed away in a very peaceful slumber.

A Switch Relayed.

AKRON, O., Dec. 28.—The Ash street switch of the Valley road, which Ash street citizens, headed by Lewis Miller, the millionaire manufacturer, tore up and threw into the canal three months ago, is down this morning and engines and cars are running over it. The Valley road brought one hundred men from Cleveland last midnight and by 7 this morning had the last spike driven. The men will remain here in a special car to prevent a retearing up of the track.

California Wheat Estimate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Dodge, statician of the department of agriculture, says in regard to the extravagant estimate of wheat production in California, which has been stated at 67,000,000 bushels, that it is at least 20,000,000 bushels too high, and that the crop of that state is commercially overestimated every year, the excess averaging not less than 20 per cent. for ten years past. This, he asserts, is proved by the date of consumption and exportation

A Kid-Glove Fight To a Finish.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Montreal says: "John McAuliffe has not backed out of his proposed fight with Harvy Gilmore altogether. He only refuses to fight for a stake of $500 aside, called for by the articles, but the set-to will take place about January 12, for a purse of $500 and the Halske belt, typical of the light-weight championship of America. The fight will be with kid gloves to a finish."

New Jersey's New Senator.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—An Evening Post special from Trenton, N. J., says: "Governor Abbott will be chosen United States senator, and it is confidentally asserted that Senator McPherson will succeed Mr. Manning as secretary of the treasury. Mr. McPherson is quoted as making this statement in private. Your correspondent can vouch for the statement as coming from the senator."

Fire in an Art Dealer's Store.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29.—A fire broke out in the store of J. C. T. Stubbs, art dealer in Wood's building, and caused a loss of $22,000.

In a Paris Restaurant.

A diner to the master, who is walking round. Look at this beefsteak. It is so hard that I cannot cut it.

The master to one of his waiters—Jules, give monsieur a better knife.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HORTENSIA'S PARTY.

A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

"IF you would only let me give a party, Aunt Abigail, and have a supper set by Kingsley's, with flowers from the conservatory, and a couple of waiters! Oh, Aunt Abigail, do, please—please do! It wouldn't cost much."

Hortensia Frost did not often condescend to such positive coaxing, but there was so very much at stake at the present moment that she felt really justified, and not disconcerted when Miss Freemayn, whimsical "Aunt Abigail," rich, eccentric, good-hearted when you knew how to manage her, and who had taken a fancy to have her niece, Hortensia Abigail Frost, up from the country to spend the winter with her in her big, handsome, lonesome house, when Aunt Abigail looked sharply over her gold rimmed spectacles at her.

Aunt Abigail looked sharply over her gold-rimmed spectacles at her

"Well, upon my word! To hear you talk—it wouldn't cost much! Really, Hortensia, your audacity is refreshing!"

"But you will let me give a party, won't you? Everybody will come, and it would be splendid! I can wear my pink silk and the Spanish lace, so my dress wouldn't cost anything, and—auntie—I'd so like Gerald Duane to see me in the *role* of hostess. I think, perhaps—"

She blushed a little and looked away, Aunt Abigail's bright little eyes following her.

"Ex-actly. I see. You think you've brought Mr. Duane pretty close to the popping point, and that to receive him, with several others, in your pink silk and Spanish lace, will finish him up! Well, he's a fine fellow, and one of the best catches out, Hortensia, and I'd be proud to send you back engaged to a young millionaire. I'll let you keep open house, and have all you want, if you'll do something for me."

Hortensia's eyes sparkled.

"I'll do anything—anything in the world you ask, dear auntie?"

"You've been fooling over your painting lessons ever since last September when you first came, and you've improved wonderfully, you say. If you'll paint me a screen, on black satin, I'll give you your New Year's party."

"A screen! Oh, auntie, you've no idea how awfully difficult screens are to paint, and on—"

"All right just as you please my dear. I get the screen or you don't get the New Year's party."

And Miss Freemayn brought her thin lips together in a way Hortensia had seen before. And her heart sunk like lead, for she knew she could about as easily jump over the moon as paint a screen.

"I am afraid it wouldn't suit you, but—but I can try," she said dismally, and then there rushed a sudden little sparkle to her eyes, and a lightsomeness to her voice.

"I know you are so very particular, auntie, but—I think I might please you. I've just thought of a lovely design—a background of bulrushes, and a red and orange sunset, and a stork standing among——"

"I don't care what it is, so it is a handsome screen. I've paid seventy dollars for seventy-five lessons from Madame Visconti for painting, and I think you ought to show something for it. You'll do it, then?"

"Yes; I'll begin it this very day. I was afraid at first——"

"Never mind. Go buy the satin—thick black, and lustrous—this afternoon, and if it's done by a week from to-day—you can work steady at it—I'll consider you've earned as handsome a New Year's table as can be spread."

And Hortensia, flushed and excited, went upstairs to don her blue velvet walking-suit, preparatory to making her purchase of the black satin; and as she went down the street, her beautiful blue eyes shining, her graceful figure displayed to its best advantage by her imported costume, it was little wonder that Gerald Duane's dark eyes lighted with admiration, which Hortensia could not fail to see, as he drove past her, with a smile and a bow.

"I will win him—I will win him," she thought exultantly.

* * * * *

A pleasant enough room, when you once reached it, at the top of a three-story house in a quiet street where poverty was at its most respectable, and where Violet Lyon and her invalid sister lived quite comfortably, all the necessities, and some of the luxuries of life at their command, earned by Miss Lyon's elegant silk embroideries, and Violet's wages as an expert on the type-writer.

This bright December afternoon the sunrays peeped in at the front windows for a farewell until the morrow, and Miss Lyon, bending over a dainty garment of snow-white velvet on which her deft fingers were laying a silken vine of amber, and scarlet, and kingly purple, and tender green, was disturbed by an imperious knock at the door, followed by the entrance of a radiant vision in azure velvet, with eyes of the same rare shade, and lovely hair like imprisoned sunshine.

"You are Miss Lyon, I believe?" Hortensia began, in the haughtily disagreeable way she considered the thing towards working people. "Because, if you are, I've come to inquire if you are not ready with your last month's rent—a fortnight overdue. I am Miss Freemayn's niece—she's your landlady."

Miss Lyon gave a little nervous start.

"I know that, unfortunately, we are behind with the——"

"And Miss Freemayn doesn't propose to let it run over any longer—not another day. She sent me to collect it."

I've come to inquire if you are ready with your last month's rent.

Miss Lyon looked distressed and not a little surprised.

"Miss Freemayn usually does not have to wait even a day——"

"And she won't wait a day now. I've been sent to get it, or else order an execution on your goods on my way back."

"An execution on our few little things! Oh, I beg of you do not do that. Miss Freemayn wouldn't——"

"Well, she would."

"But certainly you will be so kind as to wait until my younger sister, Miss Violet, comes in—it will only be an hour or so now—and she will talk with you about it first."

"No talk is necessary, Miss Lyon. But I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll take that screen yonder and I'll pay my auntie the rent out of my own pocket. It's beastly ugly, but I'll call it even if it'll save the expense of a suit, at least. It's a bargain, I suppose?"

"Oh, indeed I couldn't—I couldn't, possibly," Miss Lyon said hastily, her voice quivering, the tears coming into her eyes. "We have had it for years and years. Violet doesn't even remember when we did not have it. It is almost the only relic left us of better days—a gift of a dear friend of the family. It is worth more than money-value to us, fashionable and lucrative as it would be now to sell it. Oh no, I couldn't do it. Wait until Miss Violet comes."

"All right; keep it, if you please," Hortensia said, rising with a haughty toss of her feathers, an ominous gleam in her blue eyes. "I understand, then, by your refusal, that you and your sister are actual swindlers, and do not mean——"

"I cannot permit such language," Miss Lyon said with sweet dignity. "My sister and I, though poor working-people, are ladies."

"Yet you decline to remove your indebtedness in a way which would prove your claim to the title. As you please, Miss Lyon. I will send a broker here this afternoon, according to Miss Freemayn's orders."

She flitted towards the door, while Miss Lyon, pale, dismayed, alarmed, clasped her thin hands in nervous dread, wishing with all her heart that Violet—bright, positive, resolute Violet were at home. Violet who knew so much more of the ways of the world than she did.

"It must be I am selfish to decline to let the screen go," she thought petulantly. "The rent must come out of Violet's pocket, when it is paid it will save her the entire amount if Miss Freemayn's niece takes it."

And just as Hortensia was closing the door, Miss Lyon called feebly out:

"Perhaps you had better take it. I'll—I'll send it round this evening, if you'll tell me where Miss Freemayn lives.

Hortensia's blue eyes flashed triumphantly as she turned back.

"I think you have made a very sensible decision. I won't trouble you to send it. I'll just carry it myself, if you'll put a piece of tissue paper round it."

And Miss Hortensia went exultantly home, leaving Miss Lyon crying bitterly, and already wondering what Violet would say.

"I've got the ugly old thing, anyhow," Hortensia thought; "and I'll touch up the frame, and I'll get Kate Green to put a couple of wild ducks in a sedge-bush on the other side, and Aunt Abigail'll never know but that I did it. It'll suit her, and I think I've fairly earned my New Year's party by way of diplomacy."

While, an hour or so later, Violet Lyon went home, such a brave-hearted, bright-faced girl, with wonderful velvety-brown eyes, and rippling golden hair, and a complexion like a white rose-leaf; a slender, patrician girl, in cheap black cashmere and snowy linen collar and cuffs.

Why Anna—not crying.

"Why, Anna—not crying! What in the world has happened?" she asked as she entered the house, her very presence seeming like the entrance of a burst of sunshine.

And then Miss Lyon told her the story of Miss Freemayn's niece's visit, and how she had allowed her to take the dear old satin screen as payment.

"You won't be angry, dearest? I meant it for the best. But I was terrified at the idea of a broker."

Violet smiled through the storm of tears that had come, in spite of herself, when she learned the screen had gone.

"Indeed, you meant it for the best, Anna, and was I ever angry with you? We are richer by fifteen dollars, only—only, somehow, I shall miss it so.

Miss Lyon drew the proud bright head to her shoulder with tender caressing.

"But it is time you accepted the fact that Mr. Duane could never have really cared, dear," she said with infinite gentleness. "It is a year now, Violet—not long to a man—but oh!—to a woman!"

* * * * *

New Year's Day—a halcyon New Year's Day, cold, crisp, sparkling and Hortensia Frost, radiant as a vision in her delicate pink silk costume was at the very height of human happiness as she received the throngs who were not slow to accept Miss Freemayn's lavish hospitality.

And Miss Freemayn herself, in black velvet and diamonds, her new screen, the New Year's gift from her niece, between her wrinkled, good-humored, shrewd face and the glowing grate fire, sat in state in the back-parlor, and enjoyed Hortensia's triumph—a triumph that deepened into absolute rapture when Gerald Duane bowed low over her fair hands, and expressed his admiration by looks not to be mistaken.

"You will not let yours be a formal call," Hortensia said shyly. "Go sit with auntie, and I'll join you between times."

And, paying his respects to Miss Freemayn, Mr. Duane instantly observed the screen before her, with a sudden little paling of his handsome face.

"Isn't it handsome?" Miss Freemayn asked, following his glance. "Hortensia painted it for me last week."

He left his seat and examined it closely.

He left his seat and examined it closely, a look on his face he had never had since Hortensia Frost had known him, and then he went up to her in a quiet compelling way, that frightened her in spite of herself.

"You will pardon me, Miss Frost, if I beg to know where you came across that screen?"

She paled, then flushed piteously.

"I have strong particular reasons for asking—my name is written on the handle very finely—it belonged to dear old friends of mine, whom I am unable to find—the Lyons."

"Lyons—Lyons!" Miss Freemayn repeated, catching the last words. "Perhaps you mean two sisters who live in one of my tenements, in No. 80, Aldine Square."

Duane's face was strangely excited and yet restrained.

"It may be the same. If it be——"

He bent his handsome head near Hortensia's, and spoke beneath Miss Freemayn's hearing.

"You have made me the happiest man on God's earth to-day, if I find my friends through the medium of that screen. Only, Miss Frost, I regret you should have deceived your aunt."

He said adieu and in half an hour stood rapping at Miss Lyon's door, which Violet herself opened to him—brown-eyed Violet, with a cry of amazement and joy uncontrollable on her sweet lips at sight of him.

Explanations and troth-plighting followed, and Mr. Duane learned the story of the satin screen, which did not remain for long in Miss Freemayn's possession, who, when explanations were made to her, promptly made amends, and sent Hortensia Frost home in disgrace—the most crushed disappointed girl in all the world—and all for a New Year's party.

A Long Way for Nothing.

The crowd was talking on the subject of traveling on passes, cheap rates, etc.

"Well," remarked Maj. Stolah, when there came a lull, "I went from Washington clear to San Francisco once for nothing."

"The walking must have been good that year," suggested Roberts.

"I rode all the way in a Pullman," said the major, with a smile.

"Did you have a pass?" asked Chambers.

"No pass."

"You knew all the conductors perhaps," said Leachman.

"Didn't know a soul," replied the major, lighting an O. P. cigar.

"Then how in thunder did you make it?" asked Knott, who was anxious to get a low rate west.

"Easiest thing in the world," responded the major, coolly. "I had a sweetheart in Frisco, and I went out to marry her. When I got there, I found she had already married another fellow, and if you don't call that going to San Francisco for nothing, you may have this $15 suit I've got on, for 10 cents half cash and the balance at ninety days."—*Washington Critic.*

On the Threshold.

I.

Ring out, O bells, ring silver-sweet o'er hill
and moor and tell!
In mellow echoes let your chimes their hopeful story tell.
Ring out, ring out, all jubilant, this joyous, glad refrain:
"A bright new year, a glad new year hath come to us again!"

II.

Ah, who can say how much of joy within it there may be
Stored up for us, who listen now to your sweet melody?
Good-by, old year! Tried, trusty friend, thy tale at last is told.
O New Year, write thou thine for us in lines of brightest gold!

III.

The flowers of spring must bloom at last, when gone the winter's snow.
God grant that after sorrow past we all some joy may know.
Though tempest-tossed our bark a while on life's rough waves may be,
There comes a day of calm at last when we the haven see.

IV.

Then ring, ring on, O pealing bells! there's music in the sound.
Ring on, ring on, and still ring on, and wake the echoes round.
The while we wish, both for ourselves and all whom we hold dear,
That God may gracious be to us in this the bright new year!

The Wife Swears Off.

I'll flirt no more, for it's clear
She is no model who flirts
I swear besides I'll sew next year
The buttons on my husband's shirts.
I'll be his loving helpmate, too—
And one more vow I'll make and keep,
His pockets I'll no more go through
For change at night when he's asleep.
—Boston Courier.

AMBUSHED—NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

WAITING TO GREET PAPA WITH "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

An eye to self protection: Small Boy (in store)—I want to get a Christmas present for mother. Proprietor—How would a pair of slippers do, sonny? Small Boy—Have you got 'em made of cloth an' without any heels? Proprietor—Yes. Small Boy (eagerly)—Gimme a pair.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The New Year.

A New Year's greeting! Happiness to all!
How sweet the words that fall upon the ear,
Like birds' notes when among the blooms they call
Each other in the Spring-time of the year!
The words of friends, and others still more dear,
Fall on the heart this morn as Summer's dew,
And, freshening it, new blossoms appear
Within affection's bower, we never knew
Until this loving greeting brought them into view.

Another new year comes to all this day,
And every bosom with emotion swells,
And on the face the smile that like a ray
Of sunlight beams, or quiet gladness, tells
Of that rare peace which in the pure heart dwells,
And crowns its being with a bliss supreme.
Oh, joy! how full thy yet unfathomed wells!
How sweet the draught! how bright thy water's gleam!
How like heaven's living springs they to life's vision seem!

Another new year! While its moments fly,
Be it our aim to live each passing day
Upright and pure, thrusting all evil by,
And walking firmly in the holy way,
For strength from God let us unceasing pray,
That so, in all we're called to do, no fear
May rise to turn our thrusting hearts astray
From that bright clime, whose splendors shall appear
When we have entered life's unending, glad new year!

Death and Birth.

The Old Year and the New.

Wherefore that peal? What means that chime!
"We bury the Past," they say;
"Another Old Year give to Time,
And rejoice at his decay."

"He died when flowers and leaves were gone,
And nature was dull and drear;
The stars at his birth no brighter shone
Than they do upon his bier."

Again that peal—again that chime!
"It gives a New Year to earth."
A glorious gift from Father Time,
We hallow his happy birth.

—Lily Gray.

Good-Bye Old Year.

Nothing fails of its end. Out of sight sinks the stone.
In the deep sea of time, but the circles sweep on
Till the low-rippled murmurs along the shores run,
And the dark and dead waters leap glad in the sun.

—Whittier.

"Two of a Kind."

A man went up the aisle a seat to find,
Unknowing that a dog came on behind.
The usher stopped him, saying: "Sir, I fear
You do not know dogs are not welcomed here."
The man turned 'round, the friendly dog espied:
"He don't belong to me, sir," he replied.
"But, sir, he followed you, without a doubt."
"And so did you!" The dog was hustled out.

—Tid-Bits.

The drinker will swear off again
When the old year is gone,
But the man who uses words profane
Will probably swear on.

—Boston Courier.

A Wise King.

King Frederick VI. of Denmark while traveling through Jutland one day entered a village school and found the children lively and intelligent and quite ready to answer his questions.

"Well, youngsters," he said, "what are the names of the greatest kings of Denmark?" With one accord they cried out: "Canute the Great, Waldemar, and Christian IV."

Just then a little girl, to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something, stood up and raised her hand.

"Do you know another?" asked the king.

"Yes—Frederick VI."

"What great act did he perform?"

The little girl hung her head and stammered out: "I don't know."

"Be comforted, my child," said the king "I don't know, either."—*Irish Times.*

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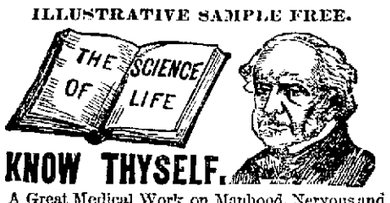

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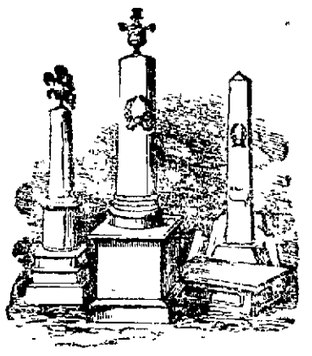

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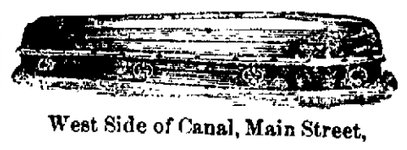
WATER WHITE GLEINE, 150 TEST.

Warranted none better. Gasoline for stoves and gas machines, 74, 86, 87, 88 and 90 gravities. Lubricating oils. Staves and heading wanted. 8y

JOHN H. OGDEN,

UNDERTAKER.



West Side of Canal, Main Street,

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

A STOKER'S LIFE.

WORK THAT MUST BE DONE IN A BIG STEAMER'S FIRE ROOM.

Hemmed in Between Two Long Lines of Furnaces—A Stoker at Work—What One of the Men Says of the Vocation. What They Eat.

"How long do stokers live?" asked a reporter of an engineer of one of the swiftest ocean racers that ply between this country and England.

"As long as anybody," was the unexpected reply.

"How do they like their work?"

"If they don't like their work they get out; there are plenty willing to take their places," was the answer. But it is hard to persuade the average landsman that the stoker's life is not shortened by constant exposure to the extremes of temperature. Transatlantic passengers who have braved the intense heat of the furnaces and visited the fire room wonder how men can endure such a life even for a voyage. The stokers work four hours at a stretch, hemmed in between two long lines of furnaces that keep the temperature ordinarily at 120 degrees, sometimes sending it as high as 160. The space between the furnaces is so narrow that when the men throw in coal they must take care when they swing back their shovels lest they should burn their arms on the furnaces behind them. The only means of ventilation is one large air pipe that reaches down into the centre of the stokers' quarters, and on a big steamer the men have to take the air in batches. On a great ocean steamer like the Umbria, the men come on in gangs of eighteen stokers and twelve coal-passers, and the "watch" lasts four hours. The Umbria has seventy-two furnaces, which require nearly 350 tons of coal a day, at a cost of almost $20,000 per voyage. One hundred and four men are employed to man the furnaces and they have enough to do. They include the chief engineer, his three assistants and ninety stokers and coal passers.

TENDING THE FURNACES.

The stoker comes on to work wearing only a thin undershirt, light trousers and wooden shoes. On the Umbria each stoker tends four furnaces. He first rakes open the furnaces, tosses in the coal, and then cleans the fire—that is, pries the coals apart with a heavy iron bar, in order that the fire may burn freely. He rushes from one furnace to another, spending perhaps two or three minutes at each. Then he dashes to the air pipe, takes his turn at cooling off, and waits for another call to his furnaces, which comes speedily. When the watch is over the men shuffle off, dripping with sweat from head to foot, through long cold galleries to the forecastle, where they turn in for eight hours. Four hours of scrubbing and eight hours' sleep make up the routine of a stoker's life on a voyage.

The reporter ran across a group of stokers in West street and had a chat with one of them. "I went to sea as a coal passer when I was 14 years old," he said. "Then I got to be a stoker, and I am now 28." The speaker was about six feet in height and weighed 180 pounds or more. His face was ruddy with health and his eyes beamed with good nature. His robust appearance was in strong contrast to that of some of his mates who had just landed from a voyage—a pale, streaked-out, listless looking set of men.

"How do we stand the work? Well enough if we get plenty to eat. But the work is terribly hard all the same. It comes hardest, of course, on those who don't follow it regularly. They are the fellows who get played out so badly. I heard once of a young English doctor who came over here on a visit. He got out of money, and was that proud that he wouldn't send home for some. So he worked his way back as a stoker, and got a sickness that he could never get rid of. But if we get plenty to eat and take care of ourselves we are all right. Here's a mate of mine nearly 70 years old, who has been a stoker all his life, and can do as good work as I can. Stokers never have the consumption and rarely catch cold."

THAT STREAKED-OUT LOOK.

"Why do you appear more healthy than the other men here?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I have been on land now about two weeks, and these men just came off the ship. You see, when we finish our watch at the furnaces we are just covered with sweat, dirt and oil, and we have to wash the stuff off with warm water. Washing so much with warm water gives us that streaked-out look that makes people think we are being killed with consumption. But after we have been on land three or four days that look disappears and the men look natural again. We get more ventilation than the old timers used to get, but we don't have any too much. I tell you, when I used to go down into the tropics I wanted to keep under the air pipe all I could. Now I go to England and back, and have four furnaces to tend. Four hours is just about as much as we can stand before the fires. It uses some of the men up so badly that when the watch is over they can just crawl to the forecastle and throw themselves on their bunks without washing a bit. But others of us don't mind it so much. We heat our water, take a wash, and then have a pipe or two before turning in."

"What do you eat and drink?"

"We have hash, all the oatmeal we want, coffee and other good things."

"How about the grog?"

"Well, the fact is that the grog was knocked off about eight years ago on the English and and American lines. The truth is that the men got drunk too much, and grog did them much harm. When I used to take my grog I'd work just like a lion while the effects lasted. I'd throw in coal like a giant and not mind the heat a bit; but when it worked off, as it did in a very few minutes, I was that weak that a child could upset me."—New York Tribune.

Mistake of the Reporter.

Speaking of ex-President Johnson while on his memorable trip to Chicago in October, 1866, he stopped over at the Continental hotel in Philadelphia on the first night out of Washington, and during the reception in that city a delegation of tailors passed the hotel carrying a transparency presenting Adam and Eve constructing their fig leaf garments. Johnson saw this, and in his harangue to the paraders told them, "Our father and head was a tailor." What was Mr. Johnson's surprise the next morning to find these words reported: "Our Father in Heaven was a tailor," and an editorial attack upon him in The Press for blasphemy!—Cor. New York Times.

Usefulness of the Typewriter.

It has come to pass when business men have not time to write letters. A writer told me not long ago that a typewriter paid for itself in one year. At the first blush this seems a pretty bold statement, but I have no doubt that it is true. The truth of the copy-book adage that "time is money" is becoming more evident each day we live. This is a progressive age, and a man must take advantage of all the time and labor saving inventions, if he hopes to keep up with the procession.—The Journalist.

A 3¾ carat diamond was recently discovered by a Chinaman near Helena, M. T.

AGRICULTURAL

The value of farm implements and machinery in the United States in 1880 was $406,520,055, employed on 4,008,907 farms.

Mucilage and a dust of red pepper is suggested by an exchange as an effective application to the teats of a self-sucking cow.

The products of Florida interests, with a population of three hundred and sixty-five thousand, amount in value to a little over forty-one million dollars.

A valuable Shorthorn cow in England, which eighteen months ago had a hind leg amputated and replaced with a wooden one, is now a mother, with a fine bull calf at her side.

The man who says that the theory that fowls injure grain by roaming through it is not true, probably owns the fowls while his neighbor owns the grain. If the relation were reversed the chances are ten to one that his grain would never pay for threshing, if he were left to tell the story.

Iron posts and wire are to be the fence of the future. The quicker the farmer is prepared for it the better. A stone fence is a costly one if you have to buy the stones, but if you have to take them as an encumbrance from the ground and pile them up, it pays at both ends.—*N. Y. Herald.*

John Preston lives in New Jersey in 1886, and is 104 years old. He was born in England, Nov. 7, 1782. He has a 200 acre farm and has been a working farmer all his life. He moved to America after he was 76 years old. He has gone to bed nearly all his life at 9 o'clock, getting up at 5 in the morning. He for the last 14 years has left his bed at 7.

One of the greatest sources of expense to farmers to-day is their fences. If any owner of a quarter section of land in this vicinity will sit down and count up the cost of the fences on his farm—many of them useless—he will be greatly surprised. Fences are necessary, but any of our farmers can make fifty rods of portable take the place of at least one hundred rods of permanent fence, and the difference in the cost, rod for rod, will be trifling. According to the census for 1880, the cost of building and repairing fences for the year 1879 amounted to $77,965,473, two-thirds of which was unnecessary.

Butter makers who do not believe that milk will rapidly absorb and become contaminated by surrounding noxious smells will do well to try the following simple test, the result of which will, doubtless, immediately convince the most skeptical: Take a wide bowl or soup plate to the cow stable when you go to milk: pour into it a pint of fresh milk, set it on the floor or at the height of a milk stool, so as to expose it fully to the air of the stable, behind and close to the cows. If the day is close and heavy and the milk is cold, and the stable not cleaned out and aired, the result will be surprising. Take it to the house, or anywhere away from the stable, and try to drink it.

From the following, clipped from the New Orleans *Picayune*, we judge that the farmers of the South are not as well supplied (nor as well informed) as their northern brethren with labor-saving machinery: "The following list of agricultural implements used on the farms of our country may surprise poor farmers who have no farming implements besides a plow or two, a harrow, and two or three hoes—and there are many such. Some have no harrow. The implements manufactured are corn-planters, cotton-planters, fertilizer-distributers, grain-drills, grain-sowers, seed-sowers, transplanters, clod-crushers, cotton-droppers, cultivators, harvesters, hoes, plows, shovels, spades, rollers, clover-seed-hullers, corn-huskers, corn-shellers, fanning-mills, separators, threshers, cane mills, cider and wind mills, feed-steamers and boilers, hay and straw-cutters, hay-presses, horse-powers stalk-pullers, stone-gatherers, stump-pullers, syrup-evaporators, fruit evaporators, apple-peelers and corers, and under these headings a great vasiety of implements made by hand in small shops.

To the farmers who crowd all their buildings into the smallest possible space and sink their wells in the midst of them, we commend the following, clipped from the "Annals of Hygiene:" "Let us remember that a well will drain an area with a diameter equal to twice its depth. Therefore, a well twelve feet deep will drain an area, the diameter of which is twenty-four feet, that is to say that it will drain the surrounding soil for twelve feet in every direction. Obviously, then the privy should be more than the depth of the well away from it, and more than this again, if it is proposed to place on a higher level, which, however should never be done. The well should be lined inside thoroughly with mortar, so that percolation cannot occur between crevices of the bricks, and it should be well covered so that the surface drainage cannot get into it, for you want to drink water that has come into the well from the bottom, after it has been purified by filtration through the earth. Thus, then, these are the precautions to be observed in locating and building your well in the country. How about the city? Well water in the city should never be used; the sources of contamination are too numerous and too hidden to be avoided."

Few realize how common is the practice of wintering farm animals out-doors, unprotected by from intense cold and piercing winds, nor how severe is the suffering of stock so exposed. Many a man who belongs to the church, makes loud and long prayers and thinks himself very good and sure of eternal happiness, when he knocks at Heaven's gate may find his way barred with the skeletons of the poor brutes which suffered or perished through his neglect. Besides the inhumanity of this practice, its cost in dollars and cents to the farmers of this country would astonish them could they be brought to see how vast the sum thus thrown away. On most farms where the stock so treated comes out "spring poor," and much of it fails to come through at all, and the owner complains of of bad luck and hard times, the food is sufficient, were warm barns provided, to maintain every animal in fine condition and at a profit. No food is so efficient for keeping up bodily heat, or will do it so cheaply, as warm quarters, with walls wind and frost tight. Cold kept outside, food will be saved inside, and the animals, spared suffering, will render a paying return for what is eaten. When we attempt to keep stock warm by extra food the ration must be repeated every day, but warm stables once provided last many years and pay many times over for the one outlay. Animals were placed helplessly in man's keeping, and he should see that they are well taken care of, and it will pay him to do it, even if he is obliged to sell one-half to provide means to build good quarters for the other half.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Thrown From a Carriage and Killed.

John Mobley, a man of seventy-two years of age, was killed in Canal Fulton at half-past seven, Christmas night, by being thrown from a carriage.

A Texas pony was hitched to the carriage, which shied at an ash pile. Mr. Mobley was thrown out, and against a tree. When picked up he was dead, his neck having been dislocated. He was an influential man in the community, and quite wealthy.

The Wooster *Jacksonian* says: "Wooster gets the free postal delivery under the new law, while Massillon fails, owing to a shortage of less than a thousand dollars in the volume of business. And oh, how the INDEPENDENT does kick. 'Tis too bad, indeed.

But we will get the free delivery next year, while the Wooster office will be reduced to one of the fourth class if it becomes necessary for you to publish many more items like this:

The Hame Tug Works of Manheim & McMillan were removed from this city to Cincinnati this week.

A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remainmg $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

In Lehigh county, Pa., turkeys are driven to market in droves, like cattle.

Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal it is among the most distressing, nauseous and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cures of chronic catarrh by any of the multitude of modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising

Salt for Cleaning Advanced Ideas.

A Celtic friend of mine, who possesses more than the average hopefulness of his sanguine race, met me on Chestnut street with a smile as broad as a full moon. "My fortune's made, me bye," said he. "I haven't it quite in me fist yet, but it as sure as death an' the tax rate man." When pressed to reveal what extraordinary good luck had befallen him, my friend drew up into the shadow of the Girard house, and after looking carefully about him breathed into my expectant ear the word "Salt!" I waited for a further explanation, and it came after my friend had observed, of course, that his startling announcement had had time to make the proper impression. "I haven't it patented yet," he said "but its surely worth it. I'll tell you what it is. While smoking my favorite clay pipe last week I noticed that it was pretty strong and I laid it aside and bought a new one. The idea struck me that something was needed in the bottom of the pipe to absorb the oil of the tobacco, and without any idea of its worth I tried a pinch of salt. Well, sir, as true as I'm a Christian, that salt proved to be the very thing. It took up all the nicotine, and the pipe to-day is as sweet as when I got it. Barring a few salty mouthfuls you get on the first whiff or two, there is nothing finer in the wurruld."—Philadelphia News.

Vienna Ladies Tormenting Foreigners.

The ladies in high life have introduced a new and not very beautiful instrument with which to torture the unoffending foreigner. It has long been the custom with the well-bred ladies of Europe to level eyeglasses at any person who may have had the good fortune to attract their notice, and the most indignant glances from the eyes of their victims fail to induce them to desist the stare. Now, the frequent use of these lergnettes proved rather tiresome to the arms of the inquisitive dames, and one of these fair tormentors hit upon the happy idea of having a longer handle attached to her glasses, thus enabling the wearer to rest the arm and bring the glasses to the eyes at the same time. The result is more novel than charming.

If ladies have a desire to appear overbearing and supercilious they need but carry one of these lorgnettes, and their purpose is accomplished. Report says that many of the officers stationed at Vienna have also been seen at the Corso with long-handled eyeglasses; but we will give them the benefit of the doubt, and credit for too much good sense to encourage such a fashion, though the fact of their wearing bracelets would seem to justify us in crediting this last report of Dame Rumor.—Vienna Cor. Chicago Herald.

Gathering Sumac in Virginia.

Sumac gathering is becoming a recognized industry in portions of Virginia. This year the quantity gathered is unusually large, some gatherers having made $500 each by collecting the leaves and branches of the shrub, which they call "shoomake."—New York Sun.

An Order to the Grocer.

"I want an empty barrel of flour to make a henroop for my bulldog," was the greeting a man gave to a New London (Conn.) grocer the other day.

What Sam Jones Says.

If there's anybody that ought to be happy and cheerful and enjoy themselves, it is the Christian! Isn't that so? And these old fellows you see mumbling and moaning about the church that ain't religion. It is liver disease that has got hold of 'em. There's many a fellow thinks he's got heart religion, and there's nothing the matter with him except liver complaint. That's so? I've been that way myself. I know how it is. I can laugh and I can enjoy anything. If that's what you want you needn't come to the altar to me to-night. You get Simmons Liver Regulator, that's what cured me.

The horse population of New York City is between 60,000 and 75,000, and that of London 200,000.

Active, Pushing and Reliabl.

Mr. Z. T. Baltzly can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim we ask you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free. 4-y-1

The orange crop has been a dead failure in Louisiana.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell so well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly. 4-y-1.

A man in Columbus, Ind., has caught an Arctic snowy owl.

The First Keen Twinge.

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism—we doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But the thousands benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from the rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.

Devil's Lake (Mich.) people are talking of building a church.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. 4-y-1

One New York lady lays out $100 a year on items for a pet dog.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

Nine pearl peas, in a half-open golden pod, make a new hairpin.

Salvation Oil the celebrated American remedy is guaranteed to cure rheumatism, sore throat, swellings, bruises, burns, and frost-bites. Price only twenty-five cents a bottle.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from TORPID LIVER AND IMPURITIES OF THE STOMACH. It can be invariably cured if you will

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Let all who suffer remember that

Sick and Nervous Headaches

can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their simptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

BILLIOUSNESS

MAY BE PROPERLY TERMED AN AFFECTION OF THE LIVER AND CAN BE THOROUGHLY CURED BY THE GRAND REGULATOR OF THE LIVER AND BILIARY ORGANS.

Simmons Liver Regulator

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA

Price $1,00 at druggists. 26-30

TUN KEE'S CHINESE STEAM LAUNDRY,

No 2 East Tremont Street, Will be pleased to show the public the finest work ever produced in his line. One call will convince you of his fine and superior workmanship.

Shirts, 10c; Cuffs per pair, 4c; Collars 2 for 5c

Work taken every day in the week and returned on the second or third day thereafter.

L. L. SHERTZER.

THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

First-class work in all branches of Photography.

SOUTH ERIE STREET.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Fan Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7 a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect Nov. 14, 1886.

GOING NORTH						GOING SOUTH.				
No. 9.	No. 27.	No. 3.				No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 4.		
Cleveland Express	Night Express.	Fast Mail.	STATIONS.	Fast Mail.	Night Express.	Orrville Express.				
A. M	A. M.	P. M.	Ar	Lv	A. M	P. M.	P. M.			
11 30	6 40	5 15	...Cleveland...		7 40	8 00	2 15			
11 16	6 26	5 01	" Euclid ave		7 54	8 14	2 30			
11 00	6 10	4 45	" Newburg		8 09	8 .9	2 43			
10 30	5 40	4 15	...Hudson....		8 40	9 00	3 22			
10 13	5 22	3 58	...Cuyahoga Falls		8 57	9 17	3 39			
10 00	5 10	3 45	....Akron.....		9 12	9 40	3 55			
9 23	4 31	3 12	....Warwick....		9 37	10 21	4 28			
9 00	4 10	2 52	lv. .Orrville...	ar	9 57	10 49	4 50			
A. M. No. 5							P. M. No. 6			
P. M.							A. M.			
2 25	3 55	2 45	ar .Orrville ...lv		10 02	10 55	10 55			
1 35	2 59	2 06	....Millersburg..		10 49	12 00	11 51			
12 17	1 39	1 08	.....Gambier.....		11 33	1 12	1 26			
12 05	1 30	12 58	...Mt. Vernon....		11 46	2 00	1 57			
11 17	12 50	12 31	...Centerburg....		12 09	2 36	2 26			
10 55	12 31	.....	.....Sunbury		.....	3 02	2 46			
10 35	12 15	11 55	...Westerville...		12 46	3 26	3 05			
10 10	11 50	11 30	lv Columbus ar		1 10	4 00	3 30			
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.			
10 00	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv		1 30	4 20	3 50			
8 05	10 00	9 33	.....Xenia.....		3 15	6 00	5 30			
6 36	8 35	8 14	.....oveland.....		4 33	7 12	6 19			
5 30	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar		5 30	8 00	7 35			
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv		.....	4 40	2 55			
.....	9 50	9 43	.....Urbana.....		.....	6 05	5 20			
.....	9 01	8 50	.....Piqua.....		.....	6 56	6 04			
.....	7 30	7 05	....Richmond....		.....	9 10	8 00			
.....	4 55	4 30	....Indianapolis....		.....	12 00	10 20			
.....	2 33	1 51	...Terre Haute ..		.....	2 13	1 42			
.....	12 20	11 35	....Effingham...		.....	1 15	3 19			
.....	11 22	10 28	... .Vandalia.....		.....	5 08	4 48			
.....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar		.....	7 30	7 00			
.....	A. M.	P. M.			.....	P. M.	A. M.			

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Columbus accommodations, leave Gann at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 5:40 a. m.; leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Gann at 7:10 p. m.

Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 4 (Orrville Express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2, 3, 5 and 6 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains for all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect August 15, 1886.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 49 a m
No. 4	Daily except Sunday	3 22 p. m
No 12	" "	10 56 p. m
No. 10	Daily	9 25 p. m
Local Freight	Daily except Sunday	11 28 a. m

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	4 14 a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 24 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 55 p. m
No 5	Daily	5 52 "
Local Freight		7 05 a. m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‖Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

JAMES McCREA,
Manager.
PITTSBURGH, PA

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect Nov. 14, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55AM	3 15PM	.....	4 00AM
Sheffield	7 05*	3 55*	.....	4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05	.....	4 30
Patterson	7 26*	4 15*	.....	4 45
Grafton ar	7 40	4 30	.....	5 15
Cleveland	6 45	4 00	.....	3 00AM
Grafton lv	8 00	5 05	.....	5 15
Belden	8 08	5 13	.....	5 35
Eharte	8 18	5 21	.....	5 50
York	8 26	5 29	.....	6 00
Medina	8 33	5 35	.....	6 50
Chippewa Lake	8 42*	5 46*	.....	7 05
Camp Chippewa	8 45*	5 49	.....	7 10
Seville	8 53	5 58	.....	7 41
Sterling	9 00	6 05	.....	8 00
Easton	9 15	6 16	.....	8 40
Warwick	9 26	6 26	.....	9 26
Canal Fulton	9 34	6 33	.....	9 50
Pauls	9 42*	6 41*	.....	10 10
Massillon	9 53	6 55	6 10AM	10 50
Navarre	10 08*	7 10*	6 25*	11 50
Justus	10 13	7 20	6 31	12 00
Beach City	10 21	7 28	6 40	12 15PM
Strasburgh	10 31	7 39	6 52	12 35
Canal Dover	10 42	7 51	7 01	1 00
New Philadel	10 51	8 00	7 16	1 45
Goshen		8 05*	7 22*	2 00
Tuscarawas	11 03*	8 10*	7 28*	2 28
Grichville ar	11 12	8 20		
" lv	11 30	.....	7 35	2 45
Newport	11 38*	.....	7 45*	3 10
Stillwater	11 48	.....	7 55	3 30
Tippecanoe	11 58	.....	8 05	3 55
Freeport	12 13PM	.....	8 22	4 30
Butler	12 23	.....	8 32	4 55
Clevenger	.....	.....	8 40*	5 10
Holloway	12 33	.....	8 42	5 30
Flushing	12 44	.....	8 53	5 55
Lafferty	12 56	.....	9 04	6 30
Bruce	1 03	.....	9 12	6 45
Fairpoint	1 13	.....	9 22	7 05
Maynard	1 23	.....	9 33	7 25
Kiddis	1 29*	.....	9 40*	7 40
Barton	1 35	.....	9 45	7 50
Pasco	1 45*	.....	9 55	8 05
Bridgeport	2 00	.....	10 10	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Le. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport	.....	11 35am	4 00pm	4 00am
Pasco	.....	11 50*	4 15	4 20
Barton	.....	12 00 m	4 25	4 35
Kiddis	.....	12 05*	4 30*	4 45
Maynard	.....	12 12pm	4 36	5 00
Fairpoint	.....	12 23	4 47	5 20
Bruce	.....	12 32	4 57	5 35
Lafferty	.....	12 41*	5 05	5 50
Flushing	.....	12 53	5 17	6 10
Holloway	.....	1 01	5 30	6 30
Clevenger	.....	.....	5 33*	6 35
Butler	.....	1 15	5 41	6 50
Freeport	.....	1 26	5 51	7 10
Tippecanoe	.....	1 41	6 08	7 35
Stillwater	.....	1 51	6 18	7 55
Newport	.....	2 00*	6 28*	8 10
Chrichsville	5 20 AM	2 20	6 38	8 25
Tuscarawas	5 28*	2 28*	6 45	8 50
Goshen	5 31	.....	6 51	9 00
New Phila	5 40	2 39	6 57	9 15
C Dover	5 50	2 49	7 06	9 50
Strasburg	6 02	3 00	7 17	10 31
Beach City	6 12	3 11	7 28	11 00
Justus	6 20	3 20	7 37	11 20
Navarre	6 25*	3 25*	7 42*	11 50
Massillon	6 40	3 40	7 55	12 45pm
Pauls	6 52*	3 51*	.....	1 15
C Fulton	7 00	3 59	.....	1 35
Warwick	7 08	4 08	.....	2 05
Easton	7 19	4 19	.....	2 30
Sterling	7 31	4 35	.....	3 00
Seville	7 41	4 43	.....	3 30
Chippewa L	7 52*	4 54*	.....	3 55
Medina	8 02	5 05	.....	4 35
York	8 09	5 13	.....	5 55
Eharte	8 18	5 21	.....	6 25
Belden	8 26	5 30	.....	6 40
Jr Grafton	8 35	5 40	.....	7 10
Cleveland	9 35am	6 50	..	10 15pm
Ie Grafton	8 45	5 50	.....	7 10pm
Pattersun	8 56*	6 01*	.....	7 30
Elyria	9 05	6 10	.....	7 50
Sheffield	9 15*	6 20*	.....	8 15
Lorain	9 25	6 30pm	.....	8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C., C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. A. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Chrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Cosbocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Dec. 6, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	12 39	4 45	.....
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 02	.....
Clyde	9 23	2 03	6 18	.....
Monroeville Lv	9 57	2 32	7 01	1 35
Norwalk	10 13	2 50	7 20	1 50
Wellington	11 03	3 45	9 00	2 32
Creston Ar	11 52	4 33	10 45	3 15
Orrville Ar	P. M.	5 05	11 45	*3 45
" Lv	12 40	5 05	am 6 00	6 00
Massillon	1 20	5 45	6 40	6 40
Navarre	1 35	6 00	6 55	6 55
Valley Junction	2 10	6 45	8 00	8 00
New Cumberland	2 25	7 00	8 20	8 20
Sherrodsville	2 38	7 15	9 00	9 00
Leesville	2 47	7 25	9 25	9 25
Bowerstown	2 55	7 35	9 40	9 40
Canal Dover	3 31	7 02	11 30	11 30
New Comerstown	3 13	7 46	12 09	12 09
Cambridge	4 08	8 37	pm 1 02

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL R. WEIRICH.

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SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

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Six Months..... 1.00
Three Months..... .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1886.

Many mourn for Logan now.

The fate of Logan only can now prevent the nomination of Mr Blaine in two years.

There is little doubt, according to the New York *Tribune*, but that Pittsburgh's natural gas fields are slowly but surely becomingexhausted. Well, then, so much the more reason why Mas-illon should hasten, and open up the gas known to exist under her confines.

Governor Foraker, it appears, has favorably considered the claims o Carroll county, and has appointed Robert Raley, Esq., to the vacant judgeship. Mr Raley is well qualified, and it will doubtless be his pleasure to arrange so that the vast volume of business in this county will not be impeded by his residence in Carroll. The selection of Judge Frease would have been preferable, but the congratulations extended to Judge Raley are none the less warm.

The Canton *Democrat* credits to this paper an article personal to Mr. Joseph Gillespie, a writer on the *Democrat*, which is followed by comments written in the severely classical style for which Mr. Gillespie is somewhat noted. As the article quoted did not appear in the INDEPENDENT at all, it hastens to disclaim its ownership, not wishing to deprive any other paper of that glory, or of the pleasure of being the object of the gracious reply

Mr. Henry Talcott, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, has issued another two column statement to the effect that bogus butter is not fit for human food. The State press is in full sympathy with all movements like the one started and successfully carried out almost entirely through the agency of the newspaper. But if the Legislature wishes to have the work of the Commission carried out in this way, it ought to see that it is properly remunerated.

This country owes much to John A Logan, and he, in turn, owed much to the noble woman who was his wife. She is a typical American woman, and it is no reflection upon the dead man to call her in all respects his equal. In her are combined the decision and strength of man, and the lofty and best characteristics of woman. Equal to every emergency, and admired by all, in her present sorrow the earnest sympathies of fifty millions of people go out to her and hers.

In this issue, a good natured and thoroughly enterprising correspondent finds objection to the establishment of a free public library in this city, a proposition which has proved so popular, that happily, no amount of opposition can discourage or dwarf. The only ground given seems to be that he considers public libraries, as a general thing, failures, for the reason that the cheap current literature is already within the reach of all. The INDEPENDENT fee s with the library committee, that the benefits to be derived from a public library are so fully recognized by all the people that no time ought to be spent in advisihg or urging it. And, so firm are we in the belief that it will prove to be a popular success in Massillon, that for every library this correspondent can point to as a failure, we will name ten, not failures. There are indeed many avenues hrough which much good can be accomplished, but it will be diffiicult to maintain the position, that more cannot be accomplished by means of a free library than any other.

The INDEPENDENT goes to its readers on the threshold of a New Year, and were wishing making, it would carry with it health, wealth and prosperity to everyone for the twelve months that are to come. The old as been a good year, and an eventful year. Many honered ones have gone, but their examples remain to help us who live. Massillon, in many respects, has been especially fortunate, and can scarcely dare to ask for more than she has had, for never in the history of the city have more public or private improvements been successfully completed.

But there is always room for progress, and the list of what might, even what could be done, here in our midst, would fill this column. Perhaps it is better to say nothing, and each one internally agree, that when 1887 rolls around, these States of ours shall contain no town with better right to raise its head than the capital city of the valley of the Tuscarawas.

JOHN A LOGAN.

John A. Logan is dead. Suddenly, almost without a word of warning, one of the foremost figures in American politics, and one who will forever live in American history, has been taken away.

Throughout Ohio, within recent months, it has been necessary to strongly disapprove of his course, though not a man dare say that in his motions he was not actuated by the purest and the highest motives. And there can be no better tribute to his virtues and enduring qualities than in the grief which Ohio now expresses.

General Logan was a brave man, an honest man, and a good man, but he was not a great man. Yet, what constitutes "great men," and of what great man can it be said that they were held by the whole country to be honest, true and brave?

Resolution of Respect.

As a special meeting of Hart Post, No. 134 Department of Ohio, G. A. R., Massillon, O., Dec. 28, 1886, called to take action regarding the death of Comrade Past Commander in Chief General John A. Logan.

The following committee was appointed to draft resolutions: Comrades R. A. Pinn, Henry Huber, E. A. Jones, S. M. Knapp, E. Edgar.

On motion the following committee was appointed to arrange a time and place to hold memorial services, Comrades Pinn, Martin and Doxsee

The committee on resolutions reported the following which were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Commander in-Chief of the Universe to order from our ranks, and transfer to the Grand Army above, our beloved and illustrious comrade, General John A. Logan, Past Commander-in-Chief of our G. A. R. And whereas he has gone from among us, and has has left none like him behind, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of an all-wise Commander, yet we deeply mourn on account of this very sudden and irreparable loss to our Grand Army, he was indeed our very dear comrade and friend, the wounded soldier's friend, the tried and true friend and benefactor of the widows and orphans of our deceased comrades;

Resolved, That by his death we have been made to drink the cup of bitter waters, while over us hang the thick, dark clouds of grief;

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of his true comradeship, while we strive to emulate his manly character as a modest soldier, true patriot, statesman and citizen;

Resolved, That we truly sympathize with the bereaved family in this their great affliction;

Resolved, As a mark of respect to the memory of our Comrade, our post-room be draped in mourning, and that we wear a badge of mourning for 30 days.

HENRY HUBER,
R. A. PINN,
E. A. JONES,
S. M. KNAPP,
E. EDGAR,
} Committee.

MASSILLON AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Maude Granger and an excellent company appeared in "Lynwood" on Christmas Eve. There was so much to naturally keep people away that there was but a small house. "Lynwood" is an emotional drama, approaching on the sensational, but without offending any one, and held the interest of all.

The Amherst College Glee Club will be here next week. And what a welcome they will have! It is two years since the college sent its club to Massillon, and the audience that fairly reveled in mirth and melody that night will surely be on hand next Tuesday to hear this year's organization, which is said by everybody to be even better than the old. These young gentlemen are allowed to throw away their books and carry the names and songs of Amherst into "the provinces" for six weeks only, and they were kind enough to arrange so as to sing for their old friends here. Speaking of them the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says:

The deliciously absurd manner in which the Amhersts sang the closing number, "Peter Gray," drew from the audience—and matinee audiences are proverbially undemonstrative—applause which would not be satisfied with the simple acknowledgement, and the unusual spectacle was presented of an audience persistently holding their seats after the programme was fairly ended, and demanding another number.

If you can't "Bear" a cough, "Bull" it with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

PENCHANT PARAGRAPHS.

A CONDENSATION OF THE TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Political Pointers and Personal Palavers. Labor, Love and Trades's Trials—Rail Rumblings—Foreign Fancies and Fires. Casualties and Crimes—News Notes.

Mr. Buchard A. Hayes, eldest son of the ex-president, will be married Thursday, December 30, to Miss Mary N. Sherman, of Norwalk, O.

The Hon. W. R. Gardner will probably be speaker of the Indiana house.

Montgomery, O., Presbyterians celebrated Rev. Thomas F. Cortelyou's twenty-five years' work among them. A beautiful silver tea set was presented to him.

The president has fixed dates for state entertainments. Mrs. Cleveland's Saturday afternoon receptions are given fortnightly, alternating with the president's evening receptions. The plan provides some entertainment at the White House every week, and is arranged so as to close the social season as it begins, with a state reception, in which the public can participate.

Hon. James G. Blaine, while on his way from Boston to Augusta, had a severe attack of gout, and on account of the severe pain had to be carried from the cars to his house. His doctor says he will be out in a week.

Mr. Blaine's attack of gout was only for a day. He has recovered, and is at work.

Seventy children of people prominent in Washington official life, enjoyed a Christmas eve party by Secretary and Mrs. Whitney.

Robert Riley of Carrollton, O., appointed common please judge in the Stark, Carroll and Columbiana district, vice Judge Day, resigned.

President Cleveland is improving and was able to take a short drive on Tuesday.

James Boyle has been appointed by Governor Foraker to succeed Robert J. Morgan as a member of the board of police commissioners of Cincinnati.

The Fire Record.

Fire destroyed the opera house, postoffice and other buildings, at Oskaloosa, Iowa. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $28,000.

The car-works of Schall & King, at Midtown, were burned Thursday morning. Loss $150,000.

The Dean Woolen company mills at Newark, Delaware, burned. Loss about $200,000.

The jewelry store of M. J. Mitchell, at Denver, Col., was consumed by fire. Loss $20,000.

The Clifton House, at Marquette, Mich., was completely destroyed by fire. Part of the furniture was saved.

The Evansville, Ind., Pump Factory was burned by an incendiary.

The queensware store of Perkin & Gatch, at Des Moines, Iowa, was completely destroyed by fire.

The David house, Howlett Block, Harrison's machine shop and Fowler & Conner's store at Berlin Heights, O., were destroyed by fire Saturday night.

Owingsville, Ky., had a $10,000 fire, Ewing's dry goods store and Kimbrough & Keesen's building. Partly insured.

The Alaska Sock company's building, at Detroit, Mich., was burned. Loss, $37,000; insurance, $17,500.

Casualties.

By a railway accident on the Asheville & Spartanburg railroad, near Asheville, N. C., one lady was fatally hurt, and ten or twelve other persons were seriously injured.

The residence of Daniel Strowder, at Marietta, O., was destroyed by fire, and a four-year-old grandchild perished in the flames.

Frank Watson was killed by machinery at Hudnut & Co.'s hominy mill, at Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

R. T. Warren, of Fremont, O., was run over and killed by cars at Sandusky.

The boiler of a saw-mill owned by John Smith, near Vandalia, Ill., exploded, killing Smith and seriously injuring a workman.

Joseph Hart, aged four years, was burned to death in New York City by his clothes becoming ignited from a Christmas tree.

At Ironton, O., John Davis, aged fourteen, was killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver which he was examining.

Pat Kinney, watchman on the coal fleet at New Kentucky Coal elevator, on the Licking river, at Newport, Ky., fell into the river and was drowned.

Two freight trains collided on the Chicago & Atlantic railroad near Preston, Ind., and Engineer Edwards was killed.

By the bursting of a boiler at Armstrong mine, Angus, Iowa, three men were killed and two very seriously hurt.

The Death Roll.

Mr. A. J. Kent, widow of Alexander J. Kent, the millionaire, and founder of Kentland, Ind., died at Laporte Saturday morning.

William N. Sturges, well known in the commercial world as "Jack" Sturges, died in Chicago Friday.

I. W. Livezey, a prominent business man, died at his home in Covington, Ky., aged seventy-two years.

Col. J. E. Lovelace died at Thornton, Ind., aged seventy-eight years.

Lewis D. Hayes, leading editorial writer of the Indianapolis Journal, died Tuesday.

Col William Kimmel died in Baltimore of paralysis, aged seventy-four years.

Business Troubles.

Samuel Chaska, a leading dry goods merchant of Fort Wayne, Ind., assigned for the benefit of creditors after being closed by the sheriff.

The F. M. Whitelaw company of Cincinnati, confectioners and fruit dealers, has assigned.

The dry goods store of S. Guy Lea, on Madison street, Chicago, was closed by the sheriff on judgments aggregating $15,000.

The elegant Anchor line steamer City of Natchez, and the M. V. T. Co.'s towboat R. W. Hayes, together with four barges laden with cotton, soda ash, etc., were burned at Cairo yesterday morning, entailing a loss of over $1,000,000, with insurance in St. Louis agencies for $80,000.

Labor Notes.

The strike of the Louisville & Nashville freight brakemen is at present confined to the main line, between Louisville and Nashville, and the north end of the Knoxville division.

The Chicago builders will not return to the ten-hour system.

Hon. John McBride, president of the Ohio Miners' association, has issued a call for the annual meeting of the association at Columbus, January 18.

The glass blowers employed by Swindell Bros. and Baker Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, who have been on a strike, have accepted the employers' terms and returned to work.

Railroad Reading.

The lessees of the Cincinnati Southern railway have asked the trustees of the road for $500,000 compensation for delay on the part of the city to furnish terminal facilities as required by the terms of the lease.

At the meeting of the directors of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad, President Frank Bond resigned and Vice President Charles Schiff was elected to the position.

The Great Closing Out Sale

Continues at Watkins'. Further reductions have been made, as the entire stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Cloaks, Boots & Shoes

Must be Sold Regardless of Cost or Value.

Remember this is a bona-fide closing out sale. Every article must be disposed of, and money can be saved by attending this sale.

Cloaks at 50c on the dollar; domestics at less than New York prices; dress goods, silks and velvets below cost; hosiery, underwear, corsets, gloves and notions at a sacrifice; grand bargains in boots and shoes. If you want to save money buy your dry goods, boots and shoes at

A. L. WATKINS & CO.'S,

No. 20 East Main St., Massillon, O.

A CORRESPONDENT

Who Opposes the Establishment of a Free Library.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice in the INDEPENDENT of the 24th inst. the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Massillon, held for the purpose of taking measures to secure a free library in this city. I also note your editorial commending in very high terms the effort to establish what you term a "splendid institution." While you only invite the readers of the INDEPENDENT to help "educate" the public sentiment in favor of a public library, I assume that you will permit a reader to suggest some reasons why it is not advisable at this time, if at any time, to attempt the establishment of a free library. I am aware that to advance opinions counter to those entertained at the meeting referred to is not running in the popular current. What great benefit is to be derived from a library to warrant the proposed expenditure? 'Tis true the fine edifice you have so beautifully pictured would be an ornament to our already beautiful park and city, and would be a lasting monument to the liberality of those who chose to contribute to that purpose. The object, as I understand it, in establishing a public library is to cultivate and improve the standard of intelligence of the people. The question is as to the benefit to be derived. I am free to say that, in my judgment, it will fall far short of the expectations of its advocates. The time was when public libraries were useful to the common people, but that day has passed, except at points where scientific education prevails. The current literature of the day is within the reach of all and will be read by the people in preference to standard works of which libraries are largely composed. In proof of my conclusions, I can site instances where libraries have been bequeathed and liberally endowed, in communities far in advance of ours, where the institutions languish and the only perceptible benefits derived are to perpetuate the name and liberality of the founders. There are other avenues through which the expenditure of the large sum proposed could be made where much more benefit would be derived by the public, but as this communication is already long I will defer mentioning them. I may have occasion to refer to the matter in another article.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mrs. Amelia Heydon Folger.

Mrs. Amelia Heydon Folger, the wife of Robert H. Folger, Esq., died at the family residence, on North Prospect street, on the morning of December 24 after an illness of two weeks, and at the age of seventy-two years. The funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon, December 26.

Mrs. Folger had lived longer in Massillon, than any person now living. As every year rolled by, and new generations sprang up, and new people moved in, the circle of her acquaintances expanded and grew, until those who knew her as a friend, and they were all who met her, seemed to embrace everybody in the town and very many more. None ever forget the respect and admiration due to her, whose quiet and cheery nature made her the companion of old and young alike, and whose kind heart knew no difference between the rich and poor, except as she might aid or comfort them. She always forgot herself, but who can forget her? How many of the number who heard the words of the minister last Sunday, but who have personal cause to ever honor the memory of the good woman who has gone.

A Card of Thanks.

On Christmas eve during the oyster supper at the parsonage, we were taken by surprise, when four or five stalwart men carried in a nice new cook stove and set it up ready for use, and with it some ready cash was handed over, which comes handy even to a preacher and his family any time. A most pleasant time was enjoyed by the company present, and at a late hour, with many wishes of "A Happy Christmas," the company departed, leaving us many dollars richer than when they came.

We are not aware who were the leaders in this malicious mischief, but after time for calm reflection, and recovery from our surprise, we feel disposed to return our thanks to all who had any part in this scheme of cooking and cash, and we heartily wish A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year to all.

B. F. BOOTH.
MRS. C. A. BOOTH

Manlio Garibaldi, the son of the great Italian patriot, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

$20.00

Buys a Cheviot Suit, blue or black, fast colors.

$20.00

Buys a good Chinchilla Overcoat, at

J. C. LOWE'S

Second Floor,

OPERA BLOCK.

HARDWARE!

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selectio of

COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer

—AND—

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 24 East Main Street,

MASSILLON, - - - - - OHIO

House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.

Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton road.

Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.

The Newstetter house on South East street.

A large lot fronting on West Main street.

Kent Jarvis' Second Addition, below Russell & Co.'s shops:

W. ½ of lots No. 32, 33 and 34 on Chester street.
Lot No. 6 on Erie street.
E. ½ of lots No 25, 26 and 27 Edwin street.
Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwin street.
W. ½ of lots No 47 and 48 Dwight street.

One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

John Baker Thompson,

Caterer, Baker,

—AND—

Confectioner,

Oysters are received every day and are served in every style in the Dining Rooms attached to the store.

Ice Cream, Sherbet and Cake furnished to parties, and personal supervision given.

Sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Fleischman's Compressed Yeast.

42 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Wall Paper!

You can always find a complete assortment of

Wall Paper and Fine Decorations, Window Curtains, Shade Rollers, Cornices, Poles and Room Mouldings. Also

LARGE STOCK OF

PAINTS, OILS VARNISH,

Mixed Paint Ready for Use.

House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging and decorating done promptly, in town or country.

J. M. Walker,

No. 6 North Erie St.,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate.

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,

Well Located Residence Property,

And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

JOHN PAUL & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Stone & Coal.

Office in McLain's Building, cor. Main and Erie streets.

Yard on Tremont Street,

Opposite Kitchen's Mill.

FLAGGING

and all kinds of Sawed Stone on hand tyard.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Lucy Berry has been taken to West Virginia.

The stand pipe workers have not averaged one course of iron per week.

The residence of Captain A. J. Ricks has been connected with the telephonic exchange.

Captain R. B. Crawford has been appointed administrator of the estate of John B. Thompson.

The Massillon Water Company is putting up a large ice house, and expects to have a hand in the local business.

A great many inferior coals are placed in the city markets and sold as the product of the famous Massillon mines.

There are indications, even promises, that all the money needed for the public library will be forthcoming when wanted.

The Rev. J. M. Carr, of Damascus, formerly pastor of the first Methodist church, will preach in that church next Sunday morning and evening.

There has been paid to date about $36,000 by the saloon keepers of this county, which leaves unpaid about $10,000. Neither the amount due Massillon nor the amount due from Massillon can be given.

From pretty authentic hints there is good reason to believe that the twenty-five thousand dollars for the public library will be raised very soon—much sooner than people expect, after the charter has been obtained.

Stark county produces more dairy butter than any county in northern Ohio, Ashtabula ranking next. The product of this county is as follows: Dairy butter, 1,104,614 pounds; creamery butter, 18,825; dairy cheese, 162,020; factory cheese, 269,980.

No more water is at present running into the new reservoir and its slight subsidence is neither important nor alarming. All new works would leak a little at points, and like all others this one will continue to do so for some months. Mr. McFarland looks for no serious trouble of any kind.

Sleighing was very popular early in the week, though the thin covering of snow has now almost been worn away A number of new flyers were brough out, but beyond all doubt, the beautiful team of roans, harnessed to a new Portland cutter, owned by Mr. P. Gribble, was the handsomest turn-out on the road.

General Lew Wallace, the celebrated soldier, diplomat and author, will deliver his new lecture, "Turkey and the Turks," next Wednesday evening. This will be the third entertainment of the U. C. D. course. The General's name is a household one, and it is expected that people will come from far and wide to hear the distinguished speaker.

The farmers of Tuscarawas township met Dec. 22, in Sixteen school house for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Club. The meeting was fairly attended and much interest manifested. The election of officers will take place at the meeting to be held January 5th. The following are some of the topics to be presented, "The Physical and Financial Condition of Farmers;" "How Best to Dispose of Road Tax;" "Road Making;" "Care of Colts;" "Country Schools."

The Harmonia Orchestra made its first appearance before the public last Saturday evening at the Opera House. Their playing, while by no means faultless, was a very decided surprise, and the accession of this new but excellent band to the musical organizations of the city is seen with pleasure. The musicians, with few exceptions, are taken from the Harmonia band, and if the orchestra, under Prof. Pigner's leadership, progresses as rapidly as the band, it will soon rank very high.

The Wheeling Poultry Association is holding its annual fair this week, with the following exhibits from this city: C. W. Russell, two coops of Brown Leghorns; Harry Beatty, two coops of Wyandottes; Samuel Oberlin, one coop of Wyandottes. The Massillon men came home last year loaded down with premiums and prizes, and their friends hope for the same good fortune this year. The Wheeling fair was a great success last year, the hall proving too small for either spectators or exhibits, and this year better arrangements have been made. There is a circuit of poultry shows of this kind, and the Massillon birds will go the rounds, starting at Wheeling. Ravenna is the second town on the circuit, and its second fair will be held next week. Mr. C. W. Russell is now in Wheeling, having gone there with the especial object of studying the fair and its management. There are so many fanciers in this city that it is expected, next winter, that it will be possible to give a show in this city and thereafter make it one of the regular winter features. Poultrymen would like to see the resident breeders take the matter up, this being a good point to ship their exhibits to after the Wheeling fair, as we have direct railroad connections, and as the jump to Ravenna is too long. Mr. Russell thinks that in the Walhonding rink Massillon has a hall better suited for such purposes than any he has yet seen so used, and he thinks that by combining a bench and poultry show a very fine and attractive week's entertainment could be provided.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Misses Hattie and Eva Welker are are visiting in Bryan, O.

Colonel A. F. Beach has again taken up his abode in this city.

Miss Lulu Budd and Mr. George Budd of Elyria, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Skinner.

Misses Etta and Susie Faloure, of Wheeling, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dillon.

Mr. A. R Graham and family, formerly of this city, have moved from York to Westchester, Pa.

Mrs. William O. McClymonds, and little daughter, of Minnesota, are visiting relatives in this city.

Mrs. Sara O'Donnell, of New Philadelphia, has this week been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Dunn.

Mrs. Frank Bradshaw and Mrs. Wm. Rutter are visiting friends in Massillon and Akron.—*Alliance Standard.*

Mr. and Mrs. William Reed reached this city Monday night and have taken apartments in the Hotel Conrad.

Commander Folger, of the United States navy, was in the city on Sunday to attend the funeral of his mother.

Mrs. William W. Twaddle and Mrs Royal Gridley of East Clarksfield, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kellogg.

Mr. and Mrs A. A. Bresee, the Rev. A. B. Putnam and children and one of their little playmates are all in the city.

Mr. Albert W. Lowe, an old INDEPENDENT compositor, now on the Cleveland *Leader* force, came down to spend the holidays with his parents.

Mr. Clement Russell celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday on Wednesday last. On the sixteenth of January, Mr Russell will have spent forty-nine years of his life in this city.

Prof. E. A. Jones spent part of the week in Columbus, on business connected with the Ohio State Teachers' Association. He also attended, while there, the annual banquet of the Amherst alumni.

On Thursday evening the winter season was opened by a dancing party held at the Hotel Conrad, which was largely attended, not only by Massillon people, but visitors from Canton, Akron, Cleveland and New Philadelphia. This evening another party will be given by the Entre Nous Club in Canton, and a number of Massillon couples will attend. New Year's calling, once so popular in this city, has dropped from favor entirely. In Canton many will receive, and several young ladies from this city have been invited to assist.

CHRISTMAS

And How Massillon Observed It.

The church bells, as usual, rang loud and long, and proclaimed the Christmas eve, and from all directions, big folks and little folks poured into the bright buildings to see the tree and help unload it. At the Presbyterian church a beautiful service was held, and afterward everybody moved into the chapel where there was a tree loaded with good things, and a big fire place, from whose chimney a live Santa Claus emerged. At the Episcopal church carols were sung, and presents, cake and candy were distributed. The immense Methodist Sunday school was entertained in an unusually pleasant manner, and, in fact, every congregation did something for the children.

The music at St. Timothy's church, on Christmas day, and the Sunday following, was so remarkably good, that it deserves especial mention. The choir was augmented, and presented the following selections:

Christmas anthem—"Behold, I bring you good tidings.....	Barnby
Venite.....	Wilson
Gloria Patri.....	Millard / Gunter
Te Deum.....	Frederick Root
Jubilate.....	Sullivan
Hymn—"Shout the glad tidings, exultantly sing."	
Gloria Tibi.....	Gounod
Hymn—"Hark, what mean these holy voices".....	Dudly Buck

Miss Belle Thorburgh, a sister of the wife of Dr. Mills, who has spent many years in India, lectured on Christmas on "Missions," in the First Methodist Church.

The Hotel Conrad did itself proud, and gave its guests a dinner worthy of Delmonico or the Fifth Avenue.

The young people nearly all managed to meet at Miss Evelyn McCue's on the evening of Christmas day.

Mansfield sent Messrs. Ben. Hurxthal, Eph and Huntington Brown to Massillon to see old friends.

Messrs. Charles Noxon and Jerome Bayliss, of Cleveland, came to Massillon to spend the day.

Fifteen friends in the office of Russell & Co, gave Sammy Rigdon an elegant seal skin cap.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard J Watkins and Miss Grace Dangler went to Pittsburgh.

Skating was good for one day only, and the canal was black with people.

Dr. E. A. Richmond went to Geneva, and ate his dinner at his old home.

The dry goods stores celebrated Christmas by keeping open.

Oh Modesty!

"The fuel of the future" is the great question. A greater one is, "What will be the Canton fuel of the future?"—*Canton Repository.*

THE HISTORY OF ONE YEAR.

The Changes That Have Been Wrought In Massillon

Within the Twelve Months Which Have Fled.

Here is a little local chronology for INDEPENDENT readers, arranged by weeks and compiled from the file of 1886:

January 8.—William Crooks and family narrowly escape death from accidental poisoning. The famous case of Grant vs. Fields heard before Mayor Frantz, and the latter bound over for an alleged violation of the civil rights bill.

January 15.—Charles E. Taylor, former editor of this paper, died at his home. Jesse Forst pardoned by the Governor. The Ridgway-Burton Company complete a new shaft.

January 22.—Samuel Parsons, sr., died in Cleveland. The Knights Templar give a grand banquet in their asylum.

January 20.—The Farmers' Institute and Episcopal Convention held in this city.

February 5.—The Industrial School and the Stark County Dairymen's Association organized.

February 12.—The old Warwick warehouse commenced to disappear. E. B Bayliss secures the Lake Park Hotel.

February 19.—P. Sailer boycotted. Wm. Lape's house burned to the ground.

February 26.—Wm. R. Day unanimously asked to become a candidate for the judgeship. W. H. McCall bought out Arthur Fisher.

March 5.—Tony Harmon hangs himself. Mrs. Davis shot by her husband Frank Bargel, who cuts his own throat. "Mother Goose" at the Opera House. Horse thieves ferreted out by the Massillon police.

March 12.—"Grasshopper Jake" arrested. A. W. Hall appointed canal superintendent. The authorities decide to move the postoffice to the Warwick block

March 19.—The old Episcopal rectory sold. August Tenrich charged with shooting with intent to kill.

March 26.—Henry Ziegler arrested and brought to this city for the murder of Reuben Cooper years ago. John E. McLain, Mrs. Catharine Dielhenn, Captain Isaac Ulman and Mrs. Elizabeth Peirce died. J. H. Williams made the Republican candidate for mayor. Anthony Howells appointed postmaster.

April 2.—Joseph Corns & Son bore for natural gas. Mr. Hammond and Mr. Porter engage in an oratorical contest.

April 9.—Josiah Frantz elected mayor Naval cadetship examination takes place.

April 16.—New city officers inaugurated. Prof. H. C. Mueller dies.

April 23.—Mrs. Hudson tried for abortion. Evan Jones goes abroad.

April 30.—The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad sold. George Stoner's child accidentally poisoned.

May 7.—Blumenschein's cigar makers on a strike. Glanders among Stark county horses.

May 14. The Water Company stock bought by S. R. Bullock & Co. Cigar makers' strike ends. The Council examines Wooster's electric light. Doctors Ridenour and Reed elected to the board of health.

May 21.—L. C. Royer arrested for libel. The Water Company makes a proposition to the city.

May 28.—The saloon keepers organize Erie express office established. Electric street lighting contract signed.

June 4.—Mrs. Cora Eager Putnam dies at Mt. Vernon. The Wheeling & Lake Erie stockholders organize to resist the claims of Huckins & Co.

June 11.—Several men injured by the breaking of a scaffold on Alfred Hopper's house. A ghost discovered on Prospect street. The Council receives bids for a water supply.

June 18.—The bid of the Water Company accepted. The Canton gun club comes over and defeats our club in a shooting match.

June 25.—The class of '86 graduates. Mrs. Teller dies. The Stark County Wheelmen's Battalion organized.

July 2.—George W. Koons fell and was killed in the Warwick block. The Board of Equalization adds $50,000 to the tax duplicate.

July 9.—The Salvation Army had a big time on the glorious 4th. John Hoben bites off the ear of Peter Gallagher.

July 16.—Will Thornburg narrowly escaped drowning. The "Light House" raided.

July 23.—Hart Post has a picnic. A number of social events make this a lively week.

July 30.—St. Timothy's church received its new organ. Mike Lung arrested for cruelty to animals. The Mt. Union hazers tried before the Mayor.

August 6.—John Fields arrested for inciting a riot at a Meyer's Lake picnic. The Knights of Labor give a picnic. A course of lectures is announced.

August 13.—Wetherald & Wells' glass works burn down. Captain S. B. Watts late of the Confederate Army, was presented with the sword surrendered by him to Captain S. M. Knapp.

August 20.—Dan O'Leary, the pedestrian, gives an exhibition. The Prospect street sewer commenced. John McBride nominated for Secretary of State.

August 27.—William Coggeshall an old pioneer, and Charles W. Bahney died. Burglars alarm the city.

September 3.—The Fawcett-Merwin wedding takes place. The city was shaken by an earthquake. Billy Davis shakes the dust of the city from his feet. Members of the Salvation Army arrested.

September 10.—The Ohio Division L. A. W. meets in this city. The U. B. Conference meets. Members of the Salvation Army acquitted.

September 17.—A. A. Taylor died. Leininger resigns, and is appointed sheriff.

September 24.—Mrs. Anson Pease attacked and wounded by an infuriated cow. The Hanson-Van Duyn wedding took place. The Mahoning Presbytery meets.

October 1.—The capital stock of the Water Company increased to a quarter of a million. Jacob Kline nearly killed in a coal mine. The electric light plant purchased by a home company. The waterworks diggers struck. Rev. G. A. Verlet celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his priesthood. C. M. Russell acquitted at Williamsport.

October 8.—The waterworks strike ended. Corns & Son purchase a gas furnace. Massillon has 3,151 school children.

October 15.—Samuel Hirsch, Cyrus Shumway and William Kitchen died. The illumination of the streets by means of electricity commenced.

October 22.—The Trades Assembly refuse to endorse McBride. Wetherald & Wells start the fires in their new works

October 29.—The Humane Society prosecutes James Lilly. General Noyes opens the campaign.

November 5.—John McBride defeated. Russell & Co. get possession of General Grant's old threshing machine. Jacob Miller disappears.

November 12.—General Booth of the Salvation Army preaches. Carl Richards has both legs cut off by a train.

November 19.—St. Timothy's church celebrates its semi-centennial. August Dingler killed at Camp Creek. Larry O'Toole killed by the cars.

November 26.—Jan Kee sailed for China. Jacob Stansbury dies.

December 3.—Judge Meyer resigned. Frederick Snyder drowned.

December 10.—Noah Madison and Joseph Blacker died. The first public library meeting held. "Red Front" raided.

December 17.—Carl Warthorst and J. B. Thompson died. M. M. Southworth secures the Charity School farm.

December 24.—Lucy Berry accused of murder. A public library organization effected Leininger pronounced sheriff by the Supreme court.

December 31.—Mrs. R. H. Folger died. John Mobley killed at Canal Fulton.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

K. OF P.

Robert Newell, of Little Rock, reports the Order gaining rapidly in that State. A number of new Lodges have been organized recently, and several applications are now under consultation by the authorities.

Supreme Chancellor Howard Douglass and Past Supreme Representative M. E. Kuhn were appointed by the Board of Trade as Commissioners of the Fourteenth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

The Supreme Chancellor has approved applications for Sections No. 780 at Hudson, Mich.; also No. 781, to be located at Orlando, Fla. This last section starts with $45,000 endowment fund

During the past week the Grand Chancellor granted dispensations for two new Lodges, Stillwater, No. 233, to be located at Covington, O., and No 234, at Nevada, Ohio.

Applications for forty-four new Divisions of the Uniform Rank have been approved by the Supreme Chancellor since the session of the Supreme Lodge.

Thirty-one new Lodges have been instituted in Ohio during the year 1886. Ohio is now regarded as the banner State.

A new Lodge will shortly be formed at Williamsburg, Clermont county, O.

P. OF H.

Perry Grange, No. 694, elected the following officers for the coming year: Master, H. H. Snyder; Overseer, S. B. Stern; Lecturer, Mrs. B. Fulton; Stewart, J. W. Eggert; Assistant Stewart, E. D. Doll; Chaplain, B. Fulton; Treasurer, D. Murray; Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Eggert; G. H., Geo. Abbott; C., Mrs. Abbott; P., Mrs. Hartzel; F., Mrs. Deitz; L. A. S. Miss Emma Doll.

A. O. U. W.

The following officers were elected at a meeting of the A. O. U. W. Tuesday evening, December 28, 1886: F. H. Killinger, M. W.; A. T. Roof, Foreman; J. W. Foltz, Overseer; Tobias Schott, Recorder; M. Shafer, Financier; J. C. Haring, Receiver; S. W. Klotz, O. W.; Herman Marks, I. W.; John Goehler, Guide; P. P. Kirchofer, Lewis W. Geis and M. Shafer, Trustees.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

A new Order that has a rapid but healthy growth throughout the North and West is the Sons of Veterans. This organization is designed to perpetuate the G. A. R., and inculcates in its teachings the same patriotic principles.

Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M., raised a candidate at their meeting Monday evening.

IT COSTS NOTHING

To See Our New Stock of

DIAMONDS

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Knives, Forks, Musical Inst'mnts, Strings, Spoons, Glass Shades, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Gold Pens, Gold & Silver Thimbles,

Spectacles of All Kinds.

We have the goods and are going to sell them as low and a little lower than the lowest.

Our stock is complete and new.

COLEMAN,

The Reliable Jeweler,

NO. 5 ERIE STREET.

For the Holidays!

J. V. R. SKINNER,

Has Just Opened his Stock of Holiday Goods.

The books, endless in number, from the ever popular Chatterbox to the elaborate edition-de-luxe, are marvels of cheapness, fresh from the publishers, and possess attractions for even the most pronounced book hater. Certainly there is no larger line in Stark county.

The fancy goods are unusually handsome this year, and in the numberless lamps, vases, bronzes, bits of ivory ware, bisque figures, silk umbrellas, rare cards, and novelties of various kinds, every taste can be gratified Every body is invited to examine the collection before being very much broken.

No. 40 East Main treet, Massillon.

Opera Glasses for Xmas Presents at C. C. Miller's 37 E. Main street

Dress goods, silks, velvets remnants and notions again reduced to close out at Watkins'

A nice line of Gold Spectacles for Christmas presents, at Miller's Jewelry Store.

Greater bargains than ever at Watkins' clearance sale.

C. C. Miller's Prices on Watches are the lowest in the city and the largest stock in the city to select from.

Cloaks and shawls at 50c on the dollar at A. L. Watkins & Co.'s.

C. C. Miller, the new Jeweler has all new goods; latest styles, and the lowest prices. Call and see.

Watkins' closing out sale continues.

Notice of Appraisement.

Estate of John B. Thompson, deceased.

An inventory and appraisement of the estate and property of John B. Thompson, late of Stark county, deceased, will be taken at his late residence in Massillon, on the 3d day of January, 1887, and continue from day to day thereafter, if necessary, until completed.

Dated this 27 day of December, 1886.

RICHARD B CRAWFORD, Administrator.

CANTON'S NEW HOTEL

The Hurford.

[Formerly the St. Cloud Hotel.]

Unsurpassed by any $2 per day Hotel in Ohio.

Commodious. Complete in its Appointments. Cuisine Unsurpassed.

Neighborhood Patrons at same rates as old St. Cloud.

ED. S. NORTON, - - PROPRIETOR.

BUCHER'S OPERA HOUSE!

Tuesday, January 4, '87

The Amherst College

Glee Club

Will give one of its thoroughly original and unique

CONCERTS,

Consisting of Humorous and Pathetic

COLLEGE SONGS

which will be rendered in an inimitable manner.

Four First Tenors,
Four Second Tenors.
Four First Bassos,
Four Second Bassos,
Warbler, Whistler.

Prices, 35, 50 & 75 Cents.

Now Ready!

Holiday Goods.

An invitation is extended to the public to call at the

OPERA HOUSE

Drug and Book Store,

and inspect our immense line of

Holiday Goods,

at prices lower than ever.

Z. T. BALTZLY.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

W. H. McCALL & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

Have in stock an elegant line of Christmas Novelties in

Leather & Plush Toilet Cases,

Manicure Sets,

WHISK BROOM HOLDERS

Work Boxes, Albums, &c.,

and an especially fine line of

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

All the newest designs in Stationery, both in boxes and in bulk.

A fine line of Odor Bottles in Cut Glass, Odor Cases, and Extracts for the handkerchief.

Call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

DR. F. Z. GROFF,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Office and Infirmary near Sippo Station, 2½ miles west of Massillon.

Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon Telephone Exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times, with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, Ohio.

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THE RED ACORN.

BY JOHN M'ELROY,
Author of "Andersonville," Etc.

[Copyrighted by National Tribune Publishing Co., and published by arrangement with them.]

[The name given this story is made glorious by the valor and achievements of the First division of the Fourteenth Army corps, the cognizance of which was a crimson acorn, worn on the breasts of its gallant soldiers and borne upon their battle flags.]

CHAPTER XIV.

MAKING AN ACQUAINTANCE WITH DUTY.

Nervously bolting the rude door after Dr. Denslow's departure, Rachel tossed her hat into one corner, and without further undressing flung herself down upon the coarse blankets of the cot, in utter exhaustion of mind and body. Nature, beneficent ever to youth and health, at once drew the kindly curtain of sleep, and the world and its woes became oblivion.

Early the next morning the shrill reveille called for a resumption of the day's activities. She was awakened by the fifes screaming a strenuously cheerful jig, but lay for some minutes without opening her eyes. She was so perfectly healthful in every way that the tribulations of the previous day had left no other traces than a slight weariness. But every sense began informing her that yesterday's experience was not a nightmare of her sleep, but a waking reality. The morning sun was already pouring hot beams upon the thin roof over her head. Through the wide cracks in the partition came the groans and the nauseating odors which had depressed her so on the day before. Mingled with these was the smell of spoiled coffee and ill-cooked food floating in from the kitchen, where a detail of slovenly and untaught cooks were preparing breakfast.

She shuddered and opened her eyes.

The rude garniture of her room, thickly covered with coarse dust, and destitute of everything to make life comfortable, looked even more repugnant than it had the evening before.

"It is not possible," she murmured to herself, "that Florence Nightingale and those who assisted her found their work and its surroundings as unlovely as it is here. I won't believe it. In Europe things are different, and the hospitals are made fitting places for women to visit and dwell in."

It would have helped her much if she could have known that the Crimean hospitals, in which Florence Nightingale won world-wide fame, lacked immeasurably the conveniences and comforts with which American ingenuity and lavish generosity mitigated somewhat the wretchedness of army hospitals.

Lying still becoming unendurable, she rose, in hopes that action might bring some sort of relief. Such plain toilet was made as the very limited means at her command permitted. The scant privacy afforded by her room was another torture. Maiden modesty suggested a Peeping Tom at every yawning crack in the planking.

At last, neatly attired in a serviceable gray frock, with a dainty white collar at her throat, and her satiny hair brushed smoothly over her forehead, she opened her door and stepped out into the main ward room.

A cheery voice behind her said: "Good morning," and she turned to meet Dr. Paul Denslow.

"Good morning, Miss ——" he repeated, as she hesitated, a little dazed.

"Bond; Rachel Bond's my name. Good morning, sir," she answered, putting out her hand.

As he took it he said: "I want to make an abject apology. We are ill prepared to entertain a lady here, and no one knew of your coming. But we certainly intended to mitigate in some degree the desolation of the room to which you were conducted. I left you for the purpose of seeing what the store-room contained that would contribute a trifle toward transforming it into a maiden's bower ——"

"Cinderella's fairy godmother couldn't have made the transformation with that room," she said, with a little shrug of despair.

"Probably not; probably not; and I lay no claim to even the least of the powers exercised by the old lady with the wand. But I allow no man to surpass me in the matter of good intentions. That is a luxury of which the poorest of us can afford an abundance, and I will not deny myself anything that is so cheap."

Rachel was beguiled into smiling at his merry cynicism.

"Allusions to the pavement in the unmentionable place are barred in this connection," he continued gayly. "On my way to carry out these good intentions at some one else's expense, remember, all the time—I was called to the bedside of a dying man, and detained there some time. When I at last returned to your room, I judged that you were fast asleep, and I decided not to disturb you."

"I think you would have found it a difficult matter to have roused me. I had sunk on the cot, and was sleeping the sleep of ——"

"The just," interposed Dr. Denslow, gallantly.

"No, of the fatigued."

"Well, scientific truth compels me to say that fatigue is a surer and stronger sedative than a clear conscience even. I know, for I have occasionally tried a clear conscience—only by way of experiment, you know," he added, apologetically.

"Well, whatever the cause, I was sleeping as though on downy beds of ease."

"Then my mind is lightened of a mountain load of responsibility for having made you pass a miserable night. But let's go into breakfast. I am opposed to doing anything on an empty stomach—even to holding a pleasant conversation. It invites malaria, and malaria brings a number of disagreeable sensations which people mistake for repentance, remorse, religious awakening, and so on, according to their mental idiosyncrasies and the state of their digestion."

The breakfast did not help remove the unpleasant impressions already made upon her mind. The cloth that covered the coarse planks of the table was unmistakably a well-worn sheet. Tin cups and platters made humble substitution for china, and were appropriately accompanied by cast iron knives and two-tined forks.

Rachel's appetite had seemed sufficient for almost any food, but she confined her breakfast to two or three crackers of hard bread and a few sups of coffee.

As they rose from the table the doctor informed her that he and the stewards were about to make their morning round of the wards, and that she had better accompany them. She went along without a word.

They walked slowly up and down the long aisles behind the doctor, who stopped before each cot, and closely examined its occupant's tongue, pulse and other indicators of his condition, and gave prescriptions, which the steward wrote down, as to medicine and food. What was better still were his words of sympathy for the very ill and of cheery encouragement for the convalescent, which he bestowed upon every one.

Rachel dreaded at each step lest the next bring her face to face with some horrible task which she would be expected to undertake. But the doctor, with his usual tact, was almost imperceptibly inducting her into her duties.

"Would Miss Bond kindly shake this powder into that cup of water and give it to that boy?"

She did so, and was rewarded by the recipient's grateful look, as he said:

"It don't seem at all nasty when *you* give it to me."

"Would she hand that one this bit of magnesia for his heartburn?"

It was a young Irishman who received the magnesia with a gallant speech:

"Faith, your white fingers have made it swater than loaf sugar."

Rachel colored deeply, and those within hearing laughed.

At the next cot a feverish boy tossed wearily. Rachel noticed the uncomfortable arrangement of the folded blanket which did duty as a pillow. She stepped quickly to the head of the cot, took the blanket out, refolded it with a few deft, womanly motions, and replaced it with a cool surface uppermost.

"O, that is *so* good," murmured the boy, half unclosing his eyes. "It's just as mother would've done it."

"O, that's so good," murmured the boy.

Dr. Denslow looked earnest approval.

Rachel began to feel an interest kindling in her work. It was not in a womanly nature to resist this cordial appreciation of all she did.

A few cots further on a boy wanted a letter written home. She was provided with stationery, and, taking her place by the side of the cot, received his instructions, and wrote to his anxious parents the first news they had had from their only son since they had been informed, two weeks before, that he had been sent to the hospital. When she had finished she rejoined the doctor, who had by this time nearly completed his round of the ward. As soon as he was through he dismissed stewards and wardmasters to their duties, and returned with her to her room. It was so changed that she thought she had made a mistake when she opened the door. The time of her absence had been well employed by a detail of men, whom the doctor had previously instructed. The floor was as white and clean as scrubbing arms with an abundance of soap and hot water could scrub it, the walls and ceiling were neatly papered with Harper's Weeklies and Frank Leslies; other papers concealed the roughness of the table and shelves, white sheets and pillow cases had given the cot an air of inviting neatness, and before it lay a square of rag carpet. The window was shaded with calico curtains, the tin basin and dipper had been scoured to brightness, and beside them stood a cedar water pail with shining brass hoops.

"Ah," she said, with brightening face, "this is something like living."

"Yes," answered Dr. Denslow, "I imagine it *is* some improvement upon the sandy desert in which you spent the night. I hope we will soon be able to make it still more comfortable."

(To be continued.

RAILROADS IN RUSSIA.

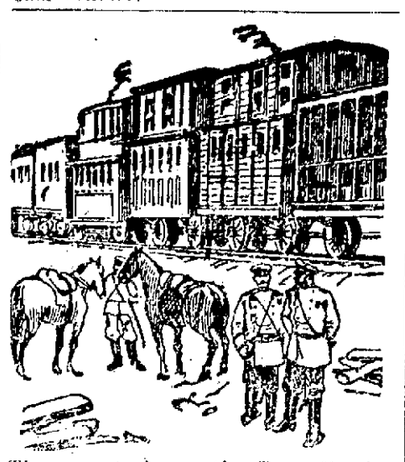
A TRIUMPH OF ENGINEERING.

The Roads Run Through a Country Beset With Wild Beasts and Wilder Bandits.

Within the year 1886 two of the greatest masterpieces of modern engineering science rapidly approached completion. There are on the one hand the military and strategical railroad which Russia is pushing towards the Anglo-Indian frontier, and on the other the Quetta and Kandahar Railway, which is intended to offset the former. Of the two enterprises the Russian is probably the more meritorious, both on account of the difficulties encountered and the results achieved. In less than a twelvemonth a force of barely a thousand men, braving the rigors of the climate and incessant danger from bandits, hostile tribes and wild beasts, have laid many miles of rail through a country devoid of water and vegetation, an unending expanse of dreary steppe. Soon the hardy band will reach the banks of the ancient Oxus River, now known as the Amon-Daria, if they are not there already, and Russia will be enabled, should the emergency arise, to throw within short notice a large army before the very portals of British India.

She will command every outlet through Afghanistan and Persia, and have these countries entirely at her mercy. Moreover, new markets will be opened to her merchants of which they never dreamed before. Touching at such important points as Merv, Bokhara and Samarcand, the new road will necessarily turn Central Asiatic commerce into Russian channels, but, what is more important still, the tedious procession of caravans conveying tea from China will cease and this indispensable commodity will reach Astrachan in as many days as it formerly took months. Last but not least, that granary of Central Asia, the valley of the Murghab, which yields two wheat harvests each year, will keep the Russian grain market constantly stocked.

The initiative in the construction of the Trans Caspian Railroad was taken by Gen. Skobeloff as far back as 1880, at the time he entered upon his famous expedition against the Turcomans. In order to push forward his base of operations the General built a railroad between the Gulf of Michaelovsk, in the Caspian Sea, and a small Turcoman village called Kizil-Arvat, which has since grown into a large town. It proved exceedingly useful to him during the campaign which ended in the taking of Merv. Its utility being again demonstrated two years ago during the Penjdeh trouble the Russian Government decided to extend the road through her newly acquired possessions in Central Asia, partly to develop their commercial resources, but more particularly to threaten British supremacy in the East. The man to head this enterprise was near at hand. Gen. Annenkoff, a hero of the war of 1877, had but a few years before distinguished himself as the successful constructor of the Jabina-Pinsky military railroad in Lithuania, a line intended to facilitate concentration on the German frontier, and he at once became the Czar's choice.

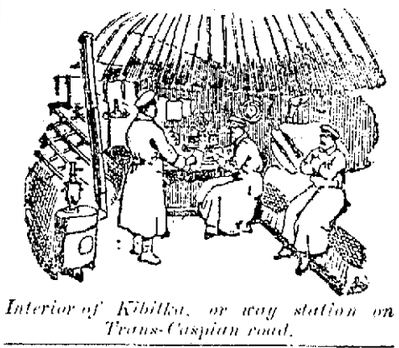


The camp train on the Trans-Caspian road.

On the 23d of May, 1885, a battalion of railway sappers was formed in the city of Moscow somewhat less than a thousand strong, and a fortnight later they started for Kizil-Arvat, arriving there July 3. Shortly after, the great work began. As stated above, the difficulties and dangers of the undertaking were many. The country around was well nigh unexplored and the natives anything but friendly. The weather was oppressively hot in the day and bitterly cold at night. Edibles were not to be procured and water was very scarce. But the General in command had taken measures to meet every obstacle. In order to give his men shelter and proper housing he had caused a number of special cars to be built provided with every accommodation—a perfect rolling camp, in fact. The cars were two-storied, thoroughly heated, and subdivided into sleeping rooms, offices, cafeens, kitchens, &c. Just as the track advanced the camp train kept pace with it. As a Russian writer graphically says: "Before it arose each day the unexplored horizon, behind lay the two bands of iron that connected it with civilization."

At certain intervals small stations were established, consisting of a *Kibitka* or Tartar tent, shaped like a cupola, in which were a telegraphic apparatus, beds, and the other accessories. The arms often rendered important service, tigers and leopards being wont to prowl around at night time. Many a deed of daring is told of the brave pioneers of Russia's advance. One telegraph operator passed an entire night in company with two full-grown tigers. They crawled into the *Kibitka* through a neglected aperture, but too late to make a meal of the official, who jumped into an empty chest in the very nick of time. The beasts in their efforts to open the chest very nearly scratched the lid in pieces, in doing which they let in some much-desired air to the stifling captive. Towards day break help arrived in the shape of a squad of workmen, and the tigers were shot down. On another occasion two operators were besieged five hours by a dozen Turcoman bandits, of which number they killed and wounded one-half without receiving a scratch themselves.

Progress on the road was at first very slow. All kinds of topographical difficulties presented themselves, necessitating some radical changes in the original plans. Owing to the marshy nature of the country around Krasnovodsk, the starting point of the new road was shifted from there to Izoum Aga, an island at the south of Gulf Michaelovsk, which is connected with the mainland by a jetty. Not more than fifty versts of track were laid during the first two months of the work, but after this it proceeded very rapidly, and last July the Merv station was inaugurated with much ceremony to the great wonderment of the thousands of Asiatics gathered there.



Interior of Kibitka, or way station on Trans-Caspian road.

Of course, the expedition did not rest long on its laurels. Merv was to be but a way-station on the great Asiatic highway, and in August the little army of workers was plodding over the black sands of the Karakoum Desert, making headway for the Amon-Daria, which river at the time of writing they probably have already reached. The plans are to run the track over the bridge being constructed at Tcharjonion and to continue it as directly as the physical nature of the country will allow to Samarcand, the old capital of Central Asia and the last resting-place of Tamerlane. Whether the remains of that bloodthirsty old warrior will turn in his grave when a Russian locomotive comes hissing into the ancient city is above conjecture, but certain it is that the event will carry no little consternation to those above ground beyond the Himalayas.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

Going out in the car the other day I saw a bright little miss of my acquaintance with a library book in her daintily gloved hand, and, noticing the title was that of a rather abstruse subject, I said: "Why, my dear, you select very deep literature for your reading. I had no idea you were so studious." She answered: "Oh, is it? Well, I did not know what to get, and so took this, as the cover compared so beautifully with my hat. Did you ever see a more perfect match?"

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1887 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealer in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1887 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Johnny Bull and the Anglomaniac.

"I never—no never," the Britisher said,
As he stepped from the ship to the dock;
"Believed that the Yankee was losing his head,
Or declined from his patriot stock.
But here is a 'chappie' all collar and cane,
Who apes Johnny Bull like a calf.
But all his contortions and posings are vain,
For you cawn't catch an old bird with chaff;
He'll endeavor to show it is 'English you know,'
But he cawn't catch an old bird with chaff.

"I cawn't understand how they ever enjoy
Such silly pro-vin-cial slang;
For the dude will exclaim, 'Ah, howdy old boy?
How is Wales and the rest of the gang?'
And he'll wrinkle his mug just to manage a glass;
"Baw jove!" he will say with a laugh.
But it doesn't make English because he's an ass,
And they cawn't catch an old bird with chaff;
He'll endeavor to show that its 'English you know,'
But he cawn't catch an old bird with chaff.

"They think it is English whenever they ape
A lisp, or a drawl, or a leer;
Wear trousers and coats of extravagant shape,
And collars way up to the ear;
They try to be rude to whatever they say,
And split up their accent in half,
But the caricature only drives them away,
For you cawn't catch an old bird with chaff;
They'll endeavor to show it is 'English you know,'
But they cawn't catch an old bird with chaff.

"A pound will they call every five-dollar bill,
And their change they name shillings and bobs;
They cut off the tails of their horses until
They think they've reduced them to 'cobs;'
Then porter and ale is the style of their drink,
Or they call for a 'gin' all in all;
'Tisn't Yankee or English—whatever they think,
For they cawn't catch an old bird with chaff;
They'll endeavor to show—that it's 'English you know,'
But you cawn't catch an old bird with chaff."

Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Mrs. Manning is mentioned as this season the favorite of the Cabinet ladies. Though not beginning to approach Mrs. Whitney in the splendor of her entertainments or the elegance of her toilets, she is said to number more people among her friends than any other woman in "official" society. This is due to her winning manners as much as to her never-failing tact. There is no assumption of superiority about her, and her manner is the same toward all. Since Mr. Manning's illness Mrs. Manning's first care has been his health, and the improvement in his condition is due quite as much to her care of the secretary as to the medical attendance he has had.

Simply Awful.

A number of ladies were sitting a few nights ago in the parlors of a certain charitable institution discussing various topics. Presently one of the party mentioned the name of a friend. "Why, do you know him?" quickly spoke a listener. "Indeed I do," was the reply. "He brought his fourth wife to see us a short time ago." "His fourth?" exclaimed the other. "I wouldn't have been in the house. My opinion is that a first wife is desirable, a second advisable, a third permissible, but a fourth—that' simply awful."

1887.

Harper's Magazine

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine during 1887 will contain a novel of intense political, social and romantic interest, entitled "Narka"—a story of Russian life—by Kathleen O'Meara; a new novel, entitled "April Hopes," by W. D. Howells; "Southern Sketches," by Charles Dudley Warner and Rebecca Harding Davis, illustrated by William Hamilton Gibson; "Great American Industries," continued; "Social Studies" by Dr. R. T. Ely; further articles on the Railway Problem by competent writers; new series of illustrations by E. A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons, articles by E. P. Roe, and other attractions.

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(See NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH BULLETIN—*Supplement No. 6, page 33*, Washington, D. C.)

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(See report to the COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa (seat of government), Canada, April 3rd, 1883.)

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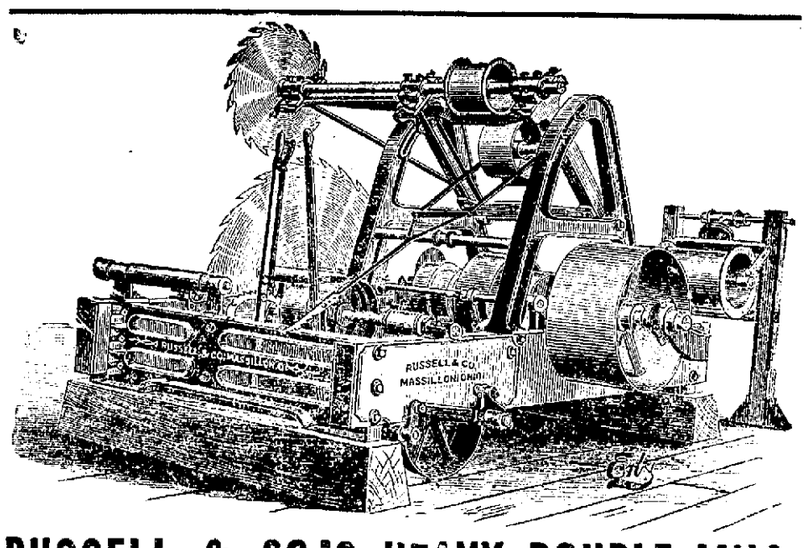

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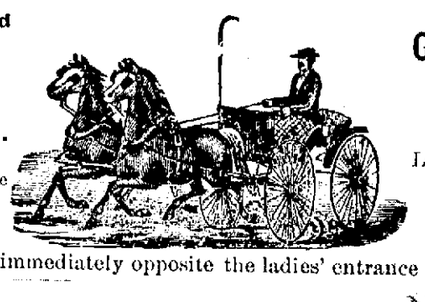

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Office and Stable immediately opposite the ladies' entrance to Hotel Conrad.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Coming Woman Has Come.

I have seen the greatest wonder
In the heavens, the earth or under—
A sight to strike you blind and deaf and dumb;
And it really will grieve me
If your readers don't believe me
When I tell them that the coming woman's come.

She is married to a plumber,
Goes to Concord every summer,
And lectures on the Whichness of the That;
She makes her husband's bills out,
As melodiously she trills out,
Some classic bit of Chopin, all so pat.

She can calculate eclipses
While she frolicsomely flips his
Morning flap-jack till it's beautifully brown;
Her baby never cries, and
Her bread and cakes and pies and
Her puddings are the talk of all the town.

Though she dotes upon Spinoza,
And reads Rabelais sub rosa,
She can do you a "fat capon" to a turn;
She'll make an ice-pistachio,
Tell you all about Boccaccio,
And lend a hand, if needed, at the churn.

She can choose a leg of mutton
And she never lets a button
Obtrude itself by absence on her dear;
She'll explain grandpap's paralysis,
Give a chemical analysis
Of the horrid things that go to make up beer.

She'll concoct a toothsome salad
While she's building up a ballad
In the wonderful recesses of her mind;
She'll quote to you from Plato
While she mashes a potato
And yourself at the same time, as you may find.

She can cook corn beef and cabbage—
Hears the Rev. Minot Savage
Every Sunday; but she doesn't take much stock
In Jo Cook and his haranguings,
Nor in spirit-raps and bangings;
And she actually can tell Sauterne from Hock.

Her manner's pedagogic
And her head is full of logic,
But she'll make you a most ravishing ragout;
And—tho' the languages that man's writ
She knows 'em all, e'en Sanscrit—
She'll not crush you, but she'll simply call it "stew."

Tho' she's mastered Christian Science,
And boldly bids defiance
To all fleshly ills afflicting man or beast;
And thinks that metaphysics
Will cure cramps and sprains and phthisics,
She doesn't raise her bread with faith, but yeast.

They teach cooking now in Boston,
And, tho' she was wildly tossed on
A whirlingsea of treasure and of trash;
She didn't go ker-flummux,
She knew that men had stomachs,
And she wears a big gold medal for her Hash

"She is something more than human,
She is no mortal woman!"
You gasp betwixt a grin, a grunt, a groan:
She was born—and never runs it—
Really born in Massachusetts,
And a Boston man has claimed her for his own.
—M. N. B., in Texas Siftings.

Concerning the Mistletoe.

A friend brought me a specimen of our native mistletoe which was growing upon the branch of an oak of some kind. The piece of oak had been sawn as in

The Native Mistletoe.

the engraving, in such a manner as to cut through the lower part of the main stem of the mistletoe, showing distinctly the two kinds of wood, the yellowish wood of the mistletoe contrasting with the pure white wood of the oak. The seed of the mistletoe is surrounded by a very sticky pulp, by which it fastens itself to the bark of a tree; it pushes out a radicle, which, instead of pushing downwards as with seeds in the soil, penetrates the bark of the tree and extends into the soft (or sap) wood between the bark and the old wood, and there is nourished by the sap of the tree. As the tree grows, the lower part of the mistletoe is covered with a new layer of wood each year. As the parasite lives entirely upon the sap of the tree, it injures it, and where, as in England, it grows upon fruit trees, it is removed. In some parts of England mistletoe is abundant, while in other districts there is none, and the nurserymen propagate it upon young apple trees to supply those who would grow it for Christmas green.

Paul and Virginia.

Let us transport you for a moment to the Isle of France, in the Indian Ocean, though you can buy an Indian notion without going so far, if you want one. It was there that Paul and Virginia were born and loved.

Being neighbors in the first degree, they knew each other from infancy, and were always playmates. If one had a piece of candy, the other cried for it. If one got a licking, the other seemed equally pleased, and, if anything, a little more so. If Paul ran away from school, or stole apples, Virginia went straight home and told his folks; and if Virginia whispered in the class, Paul did not hesitate to call the teacher's attention to it promptly, so that she might be chastised.

They carried their dinner to school in the same basket, and if Virginia was detained when the hour for lunch arrived, Paul ate for both in the most unselfish manner. He even permitted her to carry their satchel of books both ways, which he wouldn't have allowed every little girl to do. But he loved Virginia, and would let her do anything for him.

Virginia on her side got Paul licked several times for offences that she might just as well have laid to some other boy, but she gave Paul the preference every time. Thus it was with Paul and Virginia in their early childhood.

As the years advanced their affection appeared to increase, and they "run together" continually. True, no other girl on the island seemed to care a snap of her finger for Paul; and his sweetheart, with the true Virginia blood in her veins, refused to associate with the natives, who were of questionable race and pedigree anyhow, so, perhaps, it wasn't a fair test.

Paul did all he could to have Virginia enjoy herself. He spent all his evenings at her house, so that no other fellow could have a chance; and if he took her to a ball he wouldn't allow any one to dance with her except himself. All girls like that, you know. If he took her to an ice-cream parlor or a restaurant, he magnanimously allowed her to pay half the bill, since they were pledged to share in everything. Such devotion was really touching.

But there came a time when they must part. A wealthy grand-aunt of Virginia's, who lived in France, sent word that if she would come there she would make Virginia her heir. Virginia's mother concluded immediately, that being heir to a fortune would agree with her daughter's constitution much better than the air of the Indian Ocean, so she set about preparing her for the voyage with the money which the rich aunt sent.

The lovers were terribly distressed by the separation, of course. But Virginia promised to be faithful and write by every steamer, and Paul engaged to keep sober and industrious and steer clear of strikes. He also promised to yield to no temptation, however strong, to run for alderman. "I could bear any disgrace," sobbed Virginia, "rather than that."

Our artist has depicted in a graphic and touching manner the parting of Paul and Virginia, just previous to the latter's embarking for France.

Alas! how the virtuous are unfortunate! Many in this audience have noticed it in their own cases. When Virginia arrived in France she found that her grand-aunt had arranged for a grand wedding between her fair young relative and a rich noble. Virginia refused, for "Her Heart was True to Paul," as the song says. Her aunt got angry and posted her back to the Isle of France by the next steamer. A great storm met them on their arrival, the ship was wrecked in the very sight of her friends, and the dead body of Virginia was thrown upon the beach. Paul survived her but a few months. Let the curtain fall upon the melancholy history.—*Texas Siftings.*

The Tramp's Affliction.

An elaborate feast of beef, buttermilk, and potatoes was placed before him, but he waved it away with a kingly gesture.

"A boiled whiting, if you please, with cream sauce, some garden-house peas with a little butter, a shrimp salad, tea and toast, and some stewed prunes."

"What?" said she, "you tramp er—"

"Excuse me, madame, my physician has impressed upon me the necessity of eschewing all albuminous articles from my diet. I have Bright's disease."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit, can be Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administeration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DOCTOR AND JURIST.

STORY OF JUSTICE MILLER'S LIFE.

Eight Years a Physician in a Kentucky Town—Twelve Years After a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Samuel F. Miller is the Senior Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was eligible for retirement upon full pay on the 5th of last April. He has been on the Supreme Court bench twenty-four years. This is the only public office he has ever held. He is one of the strongest of judges, both physically and mentally. He belongs to the rugged, resolute type developed in the days of Clay, Webster, John Quincy Adams, Calhoun and Benton. He was appointed by Abraham Lincoln when the Supreme Court was reorganized by congress in 1862. His career is one of great interest. He has lived through a period of remarkable development in this country and has been very conspicuous through his long career on the bench of the Supreme Court in shaping the character of the National Government so far as it lay through the construction of the constitution and the legislation of congress under it. No one has done more in the performance of this delicate and responsible task than this veteran jurist. During his twenty-four years on the bench there has not been a single cloud upon his reputation. He has not been a speculative judge. He will go from the bench when he retires with an honored and unblemished name.

Justice Miller was born in Kentucky, April 5, 1816. His father was a Pennsylvania German; his mother was of good North Carolina stock. The first twelve years of his life were spent on a farm. His father was a pioneer. Young Miller underwent the hard-ships and toil incident to life of this kind. The elder Miller was never able to give his son more than an education at the academy in Richmond, a town at that time of about one thousand inhabitants. Young Miller was very proficient in his studies. He was at the head of all his classes, and was especially strong in mathematics and grammar. The judge still retains his love for mathematics. The choice of an occupation in his life came to him, as to most boys who have their own way to make, through mere accident. Dr. Leverill, a relative of his mother, kept a drug store in Richmond and employed young Miller as a clerk, after he had left school. The only education that Miller received from the regular schools was that given him at Richmond. He never had the advantage of college training although, when he came to study law, he took up the Latin language and mastered it. But he was a long time finding his way into the legal profession. Dr. Leverill advised him to become a physician. He was three years in the drug store and then he spent two or three years more at the Transylvania Medical School, of Kentucky, where he graduated and received his diploma.

He practised medicine eight years after this, before he made up his mind to become a lawyer. He had a wife and two children before he decided to change his original occupation. He was thirty years of age when he was admitted to the bar.

He was twenty years of age when he was given his medical diploma. He went into the mountains of Kentucky to the village of Barboursville. In this little town of 400 inhabitants he practiced medicine eight years. He met his first wife in this place and married there. He was the only doctor in the town and had the monopoly of practice for a wide region of country. What gave him the turn of his mind towards law was developed in a debating society which was established there. This debating society proved to be a regular training-school for public life. He was an earnest advocate of the policy of emancipating the slaves by the States through a gradual process. But when the Kentucky Constitutional Convention adopted such rigid regulations against the emancipation plan Mr. Miller made up his mind to leave the State, for he felt that nothing could be accomplished in his time in the way of emancipation. He was admitted to the bar after two or three years of study and was successful from the start. He left Kentucky when he was thirty-four years old and went to Iowa. He had visited Iowa in previous political campaigns, and had obtained a good footing among the people of that section. In 1854 when the Missouri Compromise was repealed the entire northwest blazed with indignation. He went to this new section at this stirring time and at once became an active leader. He was then a forcible speaker, gifted with enormous vitality and indomitable energy. He was the most active of the political managers in Iowa and never would consent to run for any office. He rapidly rose to the position of the leading lawyer of the State, and as he would never consent to accept office he was extremely popular with all of the politicians.

When Mr. Lincoln sent his first annual message to congress, in 1861, there were two or three vacancies on the Supreme Court bench occasioned by the death and resignation of the southern members. It then consisted of nine circuits and nine judges, as it does now. Mr. Lincoln called the attention of congress to the fact that while the bulk of the legal business of the country was in the north, there were five circuits in the south and that five of the judges on the bench were from that section. He suggested a reorganization of the court, and in that reorganization Justice Miller was put forward as the almost unanimous selection of the northwest. The fact that he had never been a candidate for any public office and the further fact of his legal prominence made him an irresistible candidate. Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Wisconsin urged him with great earnestness, while Missouri was divided between Broadhead and Glover. The lawyers of the States I have just mentioned, almost without regard to party, asked his appointment. Montgomery and Frank Blair, from Missouri, said that if their State could not agree upon any one name, they would prefer Miller to any one else. He received the indorsement of 129 members of the house when that body was reduced by the secession of the southern members. Five sixths of the senate indorsed him. He was nominated the next day, after the bill had passed authorizing the reorganization of the court. His nomination went to the senate at 9 o'clock in the evening before the final adjournment, and he was instantly confirmed unanimously without any reference to a committee. This compliment is rarely paid to any one who has not formerly been a member of the senate. Within twelve years after his departure from Barboursville this newly fledged lawyer had reached one of the highest places in his profession.

A CARICATURIST'S CAREER.

James A. Wales, a Prince of Modern Pictorial Satirists—How He Lived and Died.

"J. A. W." picture maker for the comic papers, is dead, and this is how he lived.

Just thirty-six years ago there was born near Clyde, Ohio, a farmer's son who grew up to be a slender, thoughtful boy. Only the vigorous out-door life of the farm—the wielding of the ax, the guiding of the plow, milking the cows at early morn and stabling the horses after the day's work was done—forced the boy into manhood against the disposition of nature. "Jim" went to school in the winter and worked hard in the summer. As a schoolboy he won the disfavor of his teachers, whose caricatures appeared at all times and places, to the great glee of the other boys.

Old Farmer Wales was clear-sighted and began to hope that his eldest son, the pride of his heart, would some day make a name for himself. The farm was a big one, and from it the farmer harvested a bank account long enough to stand the strain if "Jim" developed genius worth cultivation. He sent some of his boy's sketches to Frank Leslie, and they were lithographed, published and paid for

This settled "Jim's" future. In the fall of 1875, when 25 years old, the young man went to Paris, with a mother's prayer and the hearty good will of all his many friends. For two years he studied art in both Paris and London under the guidance of distinguished men, one of whom was Ernest Pardessons, the sculptor. On his return to New York he received employment from Frank Leslie.

For eight years young Wales worked and lived in the metropolis, making warm friendships with all with whom he came in contact, and yet he had no home.

He became a little wild, spent the money that he earned so easily on luxurious living, and then suddenly came to his senses. Going back to the old homestead whither his fame had preceded him, he courted and married, in 1877, the prettiest girl in Clyde, and a loving wife she was to him.

On Feb. 26, 1879, *Puck* published his first political cartoon. It was anonymous and attracted general comment. Wales called it "The Demagogue's Triumph," and it pictured a hoodlum standing on a broken marble tablet, typical of the Burlingame treaty between China and the United States, broken with the mallet "Bad Faith," and menacing with a revolver, through the golden gates that were locked, a Chinese junk laden with emigrants.

On March 17, 1880, the young rival of Nast published in *Puck* the cartoon, "15—14—13—The Great Presidential Puzzle," which received such instant recognition by the public that many successive editions of this issue were exhausted and the initials "J. A. W." became famous from Florida to Oregon. The cartoon represented ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling in meditative attitude bending over a wooden frame filled with square blocks, each the pedestal of the head of a presidential candidate. Tilden, who was No. 1, and Grant, who was No. 15, were very close to the critical vacancy, but Conkling's hand rested on the head of Blaine, who was No. 13.

On March 15, 1886, appeared his prophetic cartoon of "Jake" Sharp standing on a gigantic car wheel, which crushed to earth the taxpayer, giving bags of "boodle" into the clutch of mysterious hands in exchange for these manifestos: "Do as you please with the streets of New York," and "We are the city—d—— the taxpayers."

When *Judge* began, under Frank Tousey's management, its rivalry of *Puck* about four years ago Wales was its creator, and when Frank Tousey sold it to a number of Philadelphia capitalists Wales retained an interest so profitable that he bought a country seat at Rye, Westchester county. Then B. B. Valentine started *Snap* on its brief and eccentric career and engaged Wales at more salary than the financial department could pay, and Wales was gladly received back by the publishers of *Puck*. At the same time he did work for the *World*, *American Analyst*, the *Morning Journal*, the *Cook*, the *Journalist* and other minor periodicals, which brought him in a handsome income.

But his love of good fellowship and a Bohemian life proved more attractive than the love of a devoted wife and two beautiful boys. Mother and sons went tearfully home to Clyde, and the husband and father became a charge upon his newspaper friends, who opened their hearts and their purses in admiration of his genius. The end came in a basement restaurant at Broadway and Fulton street.

The artist entered the place and went into the proprietor's private office. Feeling the need of a sedative he sent out for 10 cents worth of bromide of potassium, which he dissolved and swallowed. Lying down to sleep he was discovered three hours later, dead. As the body was borne out on a stretcher a great crowd gathered, and when it was whispered that this was the great cartoonist there was real sorrow in every heart.

The feature of Mr. Wales' artistic work was his felicitous portraiture. His faces of men were not suggestions, but pencil photographs. In this respect he rose superior to Nast, or Keppler, whose pictures depend entirely upon their appreciations of situations and broadly-lined peculiarities. A note book was found in the pocket of the dead artist filled with ideas for cartoons.

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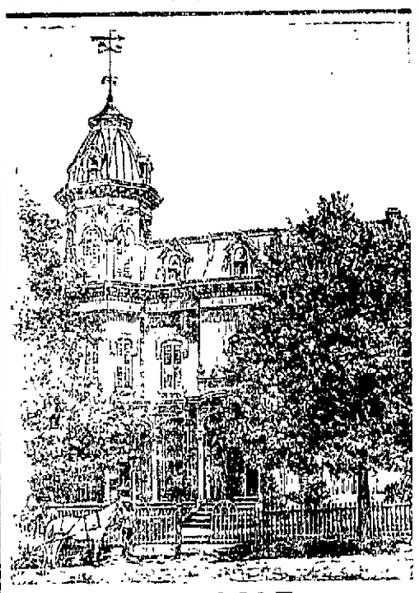
Cold in Head, CATARRH, Hay Fever.
Not a Liquid, Snuff or powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists, by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



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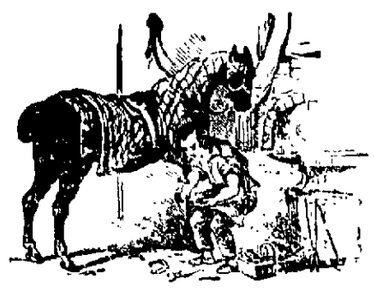
Horse Shoing Shop



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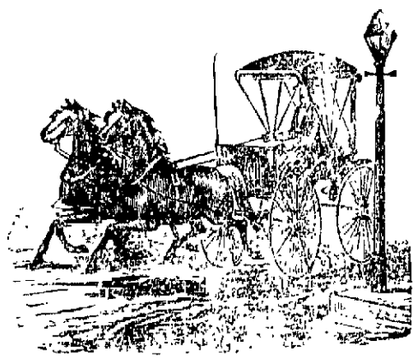

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NAVARRE.

Miss May Winkhart is visiting in Akron.

Linden Smith was home on a visit over Sunday.

Mrs Hattie Morrow visited C. K. Smith over Sunday.

Bob Hay, of Phillipsburg, spent Sunday in our midst.

Ora Barnett came down from Cleveland to spend Christmas with his parents.

Miss Etta Henline, of Bolivar, visited her cousin, Ollie Henline, of Navarre, this week.

J. E. McKean, superintendent of union schools, is spending the holidays at his home in Dundee.

Will Smith, our West End dry goods clerk, spent Sunday in New Philadelphia with his parents

Misses Artie Hoagland and Anna Luke visited the family of Prof. S. Weimer, in Cleveland, Christmas.

John Wilhelm, of Justus, spent Sunday very pleasantly among his young feminine friends in this place.

Mrs. Chas. Crooxen died on last Friday, of lung fever, and was buried in Brookville cemetery, Rev J. B Baltzly and Rev. Downey officiating. A husband and three children are thus left without a wife and mother. Her death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

On last Friday afternoon the remains of Jno M. Featheringham were laid to rest in the village cemetery He has been totally blind for twenty-nine years, fifteen years of which time he worked in the mines and supported a large family. He leaves ten children and a wife. Rev Gruber conducted the funeral services

DALTON.

Mr. Abram Welty is visiting with friends at Bolivar this week

Fred Johns has a severe attack of scarlet fever at this writing

Prof. Scott Dougal went home to his parents, near Mansfield.

Mr. J F. McElhenny, of Akron, came down on Tuesday evening to help eat turkey.

A man, giving his name as Snyder, was here last week collecting money for sufferers by the Winesburg fire. He worked among the farmers only. Is this the party your Navarre correspondent "gave away" as a swindler? If so, what is offered for his capture? Answer. [*Answer*—Glory. THE EDITOR.]

D F. Cully returned home on last Wednesday evening Frank travelled through Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, and his whereabouts were not known, as nothing was heard of him. His brother, H. Cully, started to hunt him up and was gone about two weeks, returning home last Saturday night.

The fox chase given here on Christmas day was well patronized, bringing hunters from Orrville, Marshallville and other places. The fox was caught one week ago by Mr. Hostetter south of town, and was the one turned loose for the chase It was given one half hour start of the hounds When the hounds were let loose they ran the track through Peter Buchanan's farm where they got pretty close to the fox. It ran east again to a point near the start, when it turned and went westward to Mr. Emanuel Wenger's where the hounds gained so fast on it that it ran in a hollow tree. John Brant's hound was the first to reach the tree and Brant was entitled to the purse of $2.00, but a Marshallville party hurried to town and said his hound was the first to reach the tree, and drew the purse and skipped from town before the other hunters arrived.

CHAPMAN.

J. D. Evans, came home from Flushing, O., to eat his Christmas turkey.

Mr. Daniel Roderick ate his Christmas turkey with his daughter, near Youngstown, O.

Mrs Joseph Hodgson and family are now residents of Chapman, having arrived here from Justus.

The Fulton *Signal* has laid off this week for repairs. John, we hope you will be kept busy taking in the "shiners."

The Justus coal mine, operated by the Howell's Coal Company, one of the most expensive and wettest mines that has been known in the State, has been worked out, and was abandoned last Tuesday.

Joseph Saul Reese and Richard Bradley Edwards, who went to work for Robert B. Hanna, at Caperton, W. Va., early in the summer, returned home last Monday evening. The boys look well, and speak highly of the treatment they received from their boss.

The miners' annual convention of this State will be held in Columbus on the 18th of January for the election of officers, etc. The Nelsonville district has unanimously favored the re-election of President McBride and Secretary Lewis, but Vice President Rysell seems to have strong opposition.

Our people were royally entertained last Saturday eve with a musical treat, under the auspices of our Sunday School, and through the careful management of Martin Richards, Sr., who was assisted by his son in-law, Prof. C. F. Balfour of Massillon. Our school returned a vote of thanks to the above gentlemen for the interest manifested in their welfare

Assistant Mine Inspector Robert Bell was called to the Minglewood mine to investigate the cause of the man Taylor's death. We are told he arrived there, and in company with the superintendent only visited the mine and place of accident after night. This way of doing business did not please the miners, after them sending for him to come So now he is called upon to come back and do it right.

BROOKFIELD.

Miss Emma Knapp, of Akron, O., is visiting Miss Nettie Miller.

Charlie and Edward Fiscus are visiting friends at Latrobe, Pa.

The pupils of the high school presented their teacher, L. L. Nave, a fine plush album Friday last

B. C. Miller and D. S. Gardner medical students at Cleveland, are spending the holidays at home.

Thomas Pattinson and C. F. Smith finished another drill hole on the Eckroade farm northwest of town

Dr. J T. Gardner had his leg broken and his ankle sprained from a fall received while walking in Massillon last Thursday night.

The same man who worked Navarre in the interest of so called sufferers of a fire at Winesburg, got several dollars at this place. People who are asked by him for relief should ask for his credentials.

Brookfield has a literary society at last. One was organized Dec. 18 It had its first regular meeting last Saturday evening The performances were above the average, considering that it was the first regular night The next meeting will be held January 1, '87. H. F. Gadd and Wm Smith will discuss the following: Resolved, "That the United States is Degenerating."

Mrs. Henry Peters received a letter last week from her husband, who was reported dead from the bite of a tarantula. The letter states that he is in good health and that he sent $150 with C. W. Chipman to be expressed to her. As the money has not come to hand, and C. W. Chipman is the man she was to write to for further particulars of Mr. Peter's death, the affair has a mysterious look.

ELTON.

Blanch Camp is home for the holidays.

John Everts and wife spent Christmas at Youngstown Hill.

John Thomas has gone to Pittsburg to consult an optician.

Mr Evens, of Youngstown, spent Christmas with his brother Steve.

There are over forty head of cattle stall-feeding in McFarren district.

Annie Owens spent Christmas with her brother Evan, in the southern part of this State.

The Misses Hastings, of Akron, are spending the week with their uncle, Wesley Harrold.

Alfred Teilkars is staying with Mr. Camp this winter and attending school at McFarren's.

Protracted meetings at Justus, Greenville and the Chapel, are taking the Eltonians in different directions

Mrs. Hiram McFarren, who has been afflicted with a peculiar malady, supposed to be cancer, is improving.

A week ago last Saturday, while Mr David Thomas and two of his sons were cleaning up their room in the Elm Run mine, part of the roof fell. Mr. Thomas and the youngest boy were only slightly injured, but young Davie had his shoulder dislocated, collar bone fractured and his leg broken. Only a week before the eldest son had been injured. The family has the sympathy of all in their trouble.

A BAKING POWDER MATTER

More of the Albany Newspaper Investigation.

The "Journal" Reaffirms and Emphasizes the Fact—Plain Talk from Prof. Tucker—His Opinion on Ammonia and Bread Risers Generally.

The Albany, N. Y., *Journal* some time since published an interesting report upon the subject of baking powders, in which it gave the results of some tests of an elaborate character made for the purpose of determining the question of which is the best and wholesomest of these articles. The analyses and tests required were undertaken by Professors W. G. Tucker, of the Albany Medical College, and W. P. Mason, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, chemists of the highest standing and reputation, well known for their extended and valuable services as public analysts. Messrs. Tucker and Mason, the *Journal* stated, had been directed to procure of dealers in Albany and Troy packages of baking powder, to analyze and critically examine them, and to make their reports of facts found entirely without bias or favor.

The report proved a matter of interest and importance, and was widely copied and commented upon. From the facts presented housekeepers had no difficulty in determining for themselves the best and most wholesome baking powder to use. The *Journal*, its facts having been questioned by a local baking powder manufacturer, returns to the subject and publishes the following interesting interview with Prof. Tucker. The facts before stated are reaffirmed and emphasized in the most breezy manner.

A *Journal* reporter recently visited Prof. Tucker for the purpose of gaining further information in reference to the baking powder question. He was found in the extensive labratory of the Medical College, hard at work, but good-naturedly submitted to an inquisitorial interview, the substance of which, here given, will be found of interest.

"Doctor," said the reporter, "it seems that one of our local baking powder manufacturers attempts to discredit the report some time ago published in the *Journal* with reference to baking powders, for which the analytical examinations were made by yourself and Prof. Mason. Were your analysis and opinion printed correctly?"

"They were," replied Prof. Tucker, "literally."

"Is there any part of the report, or of your views expressed therein, that you would modify?"

"Not a word. My examination was most carefully and accurately made, the deductions I drew from the tests were the inevitable ones, and the opinions I expressed were unquestionably correct."

"You say, doctor, that the Royal baking powder is superior to any which you have examined?"

"That is my report."

"Have you examined many other baking powders?"

"Quite a number."

"Wherein, doctor, consists this superiority which you find in the Royal over other brands?"

"As stated in my report, in the great purity of its ingredients, in the unquestioned propriety and wholesomeness of those ingredients, in the exact proportions of the same, and the chemical accuracy and skill with which they have been combined. As I said before, it is I believe, a baking powder unequaled for purity, strength and wholesomeness."

"Doctor, the *Journal's* lady readers would like you to inform them what are the peculiar virtues of good baking powder over other and more old-fashioned methods of raising bread, biscuit and cake."

That would require a long answer, something in the nature of a lecture. Briefly, however, the advantage of such a baking powder over yeast consists in the quicker work it accomplishes, in the flour which are destroyed in the production of the carbonic acid gas by the use of yeast, and in the absolute certainty of sweet, light and digestible food. Over other methods for quick raising, the merits of a pure baking powder are great. It is always ready for use, the acid and alkali are combined in exact proportions to produce definite results, or to render the largest amount of leavening gas and leave nothing more than a neutral residuum, which is not the result where cream of tartar and soda are bought separately and mixed in the kitchen, for it will always occur where this is done that one or the other of these substances will predominate, making the food yellow, heavy, bitter and unwholesome. Besides the cream of tartar which can be procured by the housekeeper is mostly adulterated, adding to the uncertainty of the results or the unwholesomeness of the food. All these difficulties are avoided in the use of a pure, properly-made baking powder."

"Will baking powders keep? How long will they hold their strength?"

"If properly made, until used. A perfect baking powder must combine superlative strength with power to retain it indefinitely. Baking powders generally are robbed of the necessary preserving agent in order to give present strength, or else have their efficiency largely destroyed by the addition of large quantities of flour to prevent premature decomposition. The method by which both these qualities are retained in the highest degree produces the perfect article, and this I believe is fully accomplished in the Royal baking powder. I have seen an analysis of a baking powder that showed 21 per cent. of Rochelle salts. The baking powder was not fresh, and because of the improper manner in which it had been made the ingredients had combined, forming the purgative salt. I give this as an illustration of those baking powders whose keeping qualities are sacrificed to present strength. How to get both strength and keeping quality is the secret of baking powder success."

"Doctor, what about ammonia in baking powder?"

"Sesqui-carbonate of ammonia is sometimes used in the higher class of baking powders."

"Is it injurious or objectionable?"

"Nonsense! Quite the contrary. It has been used for generations in the finest food. It is a very volatile agent. Heat entirely evolves it into gas, leaving no residuum. Were it used in sufficient quantity to do the entire work of aeration, I am inclined to believe it would be the acme of leavening agents. Some of the highest authorities, as Hassall, recommend its exclusive use for this purpose in preference to yeast or other kinds of leaven. It is universally admitted to be a wholesome and valuable agent, and no chemist of reputation will class it otherwise. I have become indignant when I have read the silly charges that have frequently been made through ignorance or otherwise against it."

"Then those manufacturers who advertise that their powder does not contain it"—

"Confess that their powder lacks a most useful, wholesome and excellent ingredient."

"But they say its origin is filthy?"

"Its origin and method of preparation are no more filthy than are the origin and preparation of bread. All this talk about ammonia in baking powder and its filthy origin is the veriest rubbish. A man disgraces himself when he lends himself to any such statements. It is particularly unfair for baking powder manufacturers to seek to pervert the truth, or prejudice the ignorant or unwary by statements that it is either harmful or dirty. Ammonia exists in the very air we breathe, and is largely present in nature as a wholesome substance."

The Christmas box, sent by the good people of Massillon to the orphans of the Fairmount Home weighed 300 pounds. Massillon did the handsome thing, and many desolate little hearts will be made glad to-morrow as the result of her generosity.—*Canton Democrat.*

Elegant stock of silk mufflers, handkerchiefs at A. L. Watkins.'

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If You Wish Any Fine Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors

We have on hand the following brands which are known all over the world:

Guckenheimer's, Finch's Golden Wedding, Monongahela Rye and McBrayer's Celebrated Sour Mash Whiskies.

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We also have the Pure California Port, Sherry and Angelica Wine, made from the Grape. Full quart Bottles at 50 cents.

Extra Fine Imported Liquors for Medicinal use. Give us a call and be convinced.

PENN LIQUOR CO.,

OLD P. O. ROOM, 29 S. ERIE ST.,

MASSILLON, - OHIO.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money, Stock, Produce, and Cattle Markets for December 29.

New York—Money 5@6 per cent. Exchange dull. Government steady.

Currency sixes, 124½ bid, fours coupons, 119½; fours registered, 110½ bid.

The stock market opened a shade lower than it closed yesterday, but soon strengthened under a buying of St. Paul, Lake Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Jersey Central, Western Union and Reading, and prices advanced steadily from the start up to the present writing. The advance as compared with yesterday's figures ranges from ⅛ to 1 per cent.

Bur. & Quincy	130	Mich. Cent'l	83½
Canadian Pacific	60½	Missouri Pacific	104
Canadian Southern	56⅝	N. Y. Central	113½
Central Pacific	30⅜	North'w. stern	112⅝
C., C., C., & I.	60⅛	Northern Pacific	30¼
Del. & Hudson	102	do preferred	69½
Del., Lack., & W	139	Ohio & Miss.	30½
Denver & Rio G	30½	Pacific Mail	49¼
Erie seconds	33½	Reading	31
Illinois Central	135⅛	Rock Island	123¾
Jersey Central	54	St. Paul	84¾
Kansas & Texas	31½	do preferred	114
Lake Shore	96	Union Pacific	60½
Louisville & Nash	53	Western Union	70½

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Fancy, $3.70@4.00; family, $3.30@3.60.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 75@78c; No. 2, 80@81c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 38c.

OATS—No. 3 mixed, 29½@30c; No. 2 mixed, 30½@31c, No. 3 white, 31@31½c.

PORK—Family, $12.50@12.62½; regular, $12.00@12.12½.

LARD—Kettle, 6¾@6¾c.

BACON—Short clear sides, 6¾@6¾c.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 11½@12c; New York, 12@13c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, $1.25@1.50; prime to choice, $1.75@2.00; common to fair out, $2.25@2.50 per dozen; ducks, $3.00@3.00; live turkeys, 6@6½c.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 26@27c; fine merino, 18@20c; common, 16@18c; fleece-washed medium clothing, 32@34c; combing, 30@32c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@30c; burr and cots, 15@25c; tub washed, 34@36c; pulled, 27@30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50; No. 2, $10.00@10.50; mixed $9.00; prairie, $7.00@7.50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5.00@6.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3.65@4.40; fair, $3.55@3.40; common, $1.50@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.00; yearlings and calves, $2.30@2.90.

HOGS—Select butchers, $4.00@4.15; fair to good packing, $4.30@4.45; fair to good light, $3.90@4.15; common, $3.75@3.85; culls, $2.50@3.40.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $3.75@4.50; good to choice, $3.75@4.50; common to fair lambs, $3.50@4.25; good to choice, $4.50@4.75.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Firm; unchanged; fair to good, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; prime, $4.80@5.00; stockers, $3.00@3.25; feeders, $3.50@3.75. Receipts, 171 head; shipments 988 head.

HOGS—Firm; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 600 head; Philadelphias, $4.55@4.65; Yorkers, 4.30@4.40, common to light, $4.10@4.20.

SHEEP—Fair; prime, $4.50@5.00; fair to good, $3.50@4.25; common, $2.50@3.00; lambs, $4.50@6.00; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 500 head.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 red state, 94¼c; No. 2 red winter, January, 91¼c; February, 93⅜c.

CORN—Mixed, cash, 48c; January, 48¼c.

OATS—No. 1 white state, 40c; No. 2, 39½c.

CATTLE—$4.25@5.80 per 100 lbs. live weight.

HOGS—$4.40@4.65 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—$3.40@5.50 per 100 lbs live weight.

COTTON—Quiet; Middling uplands, 9 7-16c; do Orleans 9⅝; January, 9.40c; February 9.57c; March, 9.69c; April, 9.73c; May, 9.83c; June, 9 93c; July 10.01c; August, 10 06c.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $3.60@5.00; common to fair, $1.40@3.80; stockers and feeders; $2.30@3.80; Texans, corn-fed, $2.25@3.40.

HOGS—Fair to good, $3.85@4.40; mixed packing, $4.10@4.40; choice heavy, $4.40@4.80.

SHEEP—Common, $2.00@4.40; lambs, $4.00@5.25.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Active; cash, 82c; May, 89c¾.

CORN—Steady; cash, 36¾c; May 44c.

OATS—Neglected; cash, 29c.

MASSILLON.

Wheat, per bushel	... to 77
Oats	27 to 28
Corn	... to 35
Barley	65 to 70
Hay, per ton	10
Eggs per doz	20
Chickens per lb	8
Butter	18
Potatoes	30 to 35

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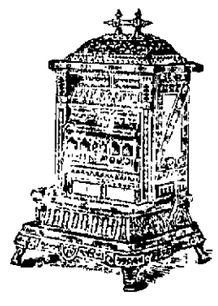

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